The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4220. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

GRANT.

RICHMOND

AND

VICTORY!

The Union Army in the Rebel Capital.

Rout and Flight of the Great Rebel Army from Richmond.

Jeff. Davis and His Crew Driven Out.

Grant in Close Pursuit of Lee's Routed Forces.

Richmond and Petersburgh in Full Possession of Our Forces.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Citizens Welcome Our Army with Demonstrations of Joy.

RICHMOND FIRED BY THE ENEMY

Our Troops Save the City from Destruction.

THE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—10 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram from the President, announcing the EVACUATION OF PELERSBURGH and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this department:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., April 3—8:30 A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

This morning Lieut.-Gen. GRANT reports Petersburgh evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is.

He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating rebel army. A. LINCOLN.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—10 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

It appears from a dispatch of Gen. WEITZEL just received by this Department, that our forces under his command ARE IN RICHMOND, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3—12 o'clock noon.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is on fire has been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Monday, April 3—11 A. M.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. WEITZEL telegraphs as follows:

"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place. Am making every effort to put it out. The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy."

Gen. GRANT started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road, to cut off LEE's retreating army, if possible.

President LINCOLN has gone to the front.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

E. M. STANTON.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Movements by Gen. Sheridan—His Call for Reinforcements—Four Thousand Prisoners Captured—Operations on the Petersburgh Front—The Gunboat Fleet Doing its Part.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, April 2—6 A. M.

After we quitted the field on Friday evening the left of the Fifth Corps swung about half a mile further round, and drove the enemy before them. But intelligence being received from Gen. SHERIDAN that the condition of the ground on his front was such that he could not operate with cavalry, and his advance had, therefore, been compelled to fall back. The Fifth Corps was ordered to go to his assistance, in order to relieve it and prevent its withdrawal. Being perceived and taken advantage of by the enemy, Gen. MILES' division of the Second Corps was advanced by the left flank in its front, and it was then withdrawn to the Boydtown road.

Gen. MILES' division of the Second then fell back to a position on the plankroad behind a temporary embankment that had been thrown up on Wednesday, leaving in the line he recently occupied nothing more than skirmishers, who were directed to fall back if attacked. The Second Division of the Fifth Corps, Gen. AYRES, set out early this morning to support Gen. SHERIDAN, and the divisions of Gen. GRIFFIN and Gen. CRAWFORD followed it about noon. They all formed a junction with Gen. SHERIDAN's Corps at a distance of some five miles from the Mrs. Butler house, and a general engagement commenced there about 3 o'clock.

I was not able to go out, as the distance is too great for me to accomplish anything in time for the mail. I understand, however, that the combined forces of Gens. SHERIDAN and WARREN succeeded, after a hotly contested fight, in putting the enemy to flight. They captured four thousand prisoners, four batteries of artillery, a large train of loaded wagons and a number of cattle. The rebel loss in killed and wounded, as well as our own was very heavy, but I am unable to give any estimate of the number.

On our lines during the day there was no fighting except on the Twenty-fourth Corps front. The rebels assaulted the pickets of that corps, and attempted to retake the picket line, from which they were driven yesterday. They were speedily repulsed with a loss of about twenty-five killed and wounded and sixty-four prisoners. Our loss was fifteen in the aggregate.

In the afternoon our troops were massed at three places in the Ninth Corps front, at two in the Sixth, and one in the Twenty-fourth, one in the Twenty-fifth, and two in the Second, with a view of making several demonstrations on the enemy's works and going through them, if necessary, for the complete development of the plan of attack. In pursuance with this design our artillery opened a furious cannonading along the entire front at about 11 P. M., which was continued with little intermission until 6 o'clock this morning. At 3 this morning, such of our troops as it was deemed proper to send in were got into position in front of our works and held ready to make the assault.

I have not yet had time to ascertain which troops were led to the assault, nor the results at different points, and am only able to speak of the Second Division, Gen. POTTER's, of the Ninth Corps. This division was posted on that part of the line between forts Sedgwick and Davis, and some time before the hour of attack arrived the Brigade Commanders Gens. GRIFFIN and CURTIN, perceiving the opportunity to do so without endangering their own men made a sortie and captured one hundred and thirty-three men and four officers of the rebel pickets.

His picket-line was completely surprised, and only knew of the attack when called upon to surrender. At this hour, 6 A. M., there is exceedingly heavy firing along the entire line from Deep Bottom to the Boydtown plank-road, and the fleet of gunboats on the James River are participating in it.

The assault on the enemy's works commenced at 4 o'clock in several places, and is still progressing, but with what success is not yet known. In the front of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps there seems to be more artillery engaged than elsewhere on the line, except at the point where the gunboats are engaged. But Gen. POTTER and his two able Brigade Generals, GRIFFIN and CURTIN, are holding their men well up the work, and the determination is universal throughout the division to go through if required. Gen. POTTER and his staff are in the hottest part of the field, overseeing the assault in person. The General feels, no doubt, that his front is one of the most important positions for the whole line, and from its proximity to the rebel works, most liable to be broken through, except that opposite Fort Steadman, and he is consequently extremely solicitous respecting it. The front at Fort Steadman is ably defended by Gen. WILCOX.

LATER.

Part of the line on the left is said to have made a successful demonstration and captured a number of prisoners. If possible to get it through in time, I will send you particulars, dispatching it to City Point by express before the boat leaves.

Among the prisoners captured by the Ninth Corps are eight officers, one of them a Major. Col. GOWAN, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, was badly wounded, as also Col. WINSLOW and Major STEINBRENER, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York; Col. GRESO, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, badly wounded and reported dead. The fighting was so severe that the loss on both sides must necessarily be very heavy. The rebels fought our men hand to hand when we were about climbing the parapet of the fort, although lying down at the time to avoid the fire of our advancing line. Gen. GRIFFIN, of the Second Brigade of the Division, led the way into their works, and when Gen. POTTER sent to ask if he could hold the works, and if not to fall back, his reply was, "Tell Gen. POTTER I can hold the works. Send me more men if you can; but I will hold the works." He took command of the division on Gen. POTTER being wounded. Gen. CURTIN, of the First Brigade, also behaved with great gallantry, holding his men up to the works till an entrance was effected, and then dashing forward at their head driving the enemy before him. This fight, even if not ultimately successful, proves the old Ninth Corps to be equal to any emergency. The task set for it is the worst this army ever had to do, and so far it has accomplished the object unaided. Everybody here thinks those who are left of us will quarter in Petersburgh to-night, and that the old stars and stripes will wave over the cockade city ere the setting of the sun. In taking Petersburgh we draw the cord that will soon strangle the rebellion in Richmond.

Gen. WILCOX is also in the field with his staff. The lines here are also very close together, and if our forces should be repulsed and disordered, the enemy would have an excellent opportunity to inflict serious damage, and make us pay dearly for the temerity we have evinced in attempting to assault such almost impregnable works as those he occupies along this line.

Gen. HARTRANFT's Division is engaged in the assault, but I am not able to say at what particular point or with what success. It is composed wholly of new troops who have never been in any engagement but that of the 25th ult., but they behaved so nobly on that occasion that great things are expected of them. And they have such regard for their brave and noble Division Commander that they will no doubt strive hard for the sake of his reputation and their own, Gen. PARKE, the Corps Commander, is also near the scene of action with his staff and within range of the enemy's guns directing the operations. From the present aspect of affairs he will have cause to be proud of his corps ere the day closes as we are no doubt already partially within the enemy's lines, strong as they are, whether we can hold them will soon be known. It is thought here that we can both take and hold them.

1 o'clock, A. M.—The demonstration in front of the Second division of the Ninth Corps promises to be a success. We have captured two of their forts, guns and all, and the line of works between and on either flank, and have taken two hundred more prisoners. The fight is still raging furiously. Our loss must be heavy, but at this hour it is impossible to give any estimate. We have succeeded in compelling them to bring their forces from the left and thus opened the way there for SHERIDAN and WARREN to operate successfully. Their force in this front, and which we are now fighting, is Gen. GORDON's corps, principally Southern troops from Alabama, Ga., and South Carolina. They have fought hard since the attack commenced, and still continue to dispute the ground inch by inch.

I regret to say that Gen. POTTER is severely wounded, being shot through the stomach. It is not classed as a mortal wound, but is highly dangerous.

I have not yet been able to learn how matters stand elsewhere, but we have now a strong force within their line of works and will hold them. By to-night, I hope to write you from Petersburgh.

H. H. YOUNG.

Skirmishing on March 30 Near Supporty Cross-Roads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DINWIDDIE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Thursday, March 30. Via WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3—8:45 P. M.

The advance of Gen. SHERIDAN's command crossed Hatcher's Run yesterday, meeting only slight opposition and annoyance at that place from the enemy's cavalry.

W. H. F. LEE's cavalry, three brigades, was in front, but did not see fit to make a stand.

To-day, in an attempt to reach Supporty cross-roads, some of PICKETT's command and LEE's cavalry formed a line of battle and held the ground. In the skirmish that took place the following named persons were wounded:

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

John Leonard, Company F, Sixth United States Cavalry, left thigh, flesh; James N. Glosswax, Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry, hip; John Thompson, Company M, Sixth United States Cavalry; Henry M. Feelan, First United States Cavalry; Patrick Germon, Company F, Sixth United States Cavalry; John Mooney, Company M, Seventh Michigan; Sergt. Marsh, First Michigan, killed; Sergt. J. L. Cullek, Seventh Michigan, foot; Sergt. R. Harris, Fifth United States Cavalry; J. B. Morril, Company M, Fifth United States Cavalry; Sergt. Thomas M. Welles, Company F, Sixth United States Cavalry; Sergt. James Homer; Corp. E. Leabe, Fifth United States Cavalry, arm, severe; Sergt. J. Miller, Sixth United States; J. Davidson, First Michigan; Maj. Duggin, First Michigan; William Sherburne, Twentieth Pennsylvania; D. Duggin, First Michigan; George Nash; Corp. George Derrick; Sergt. Robert Rordan, Sixth New-York; Corp. George B. Lott, Twentieth Pennsylvania.

E. A. PAUL.

Details of the Victory.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, April 1.

The greater portion of the army has not been engaged with the enemy to-day. The time has been occupied in erecting works on the new line, and repairing the roads connecting the different corps. The late rains had rendered it impossible to move the wagon trains as fast as the troops advanced. One train took forty-eight hours to move five miles with the assistance of one thousand men. But through the untiring industry and perseverance of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, the army has been almost as well supplied as while in their old quarters.

When the news of SHERIDAN's repulse reached here last night, a part of the Fifth Corps was at once despatched to his aid, and it is expected that to-night or in the morning we shall receive good news from that quarter.

It appears that SHERIDAN was moving on the road leading to a place called the Three Forks, about three miles from the Southside Railroad, when two cavalry brigades of PICKETT's division, which had been moved out in a great hurry, came down on a road running from Sutherland Station. As SHERIDAN's cavalry had most of them passed the junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him off. He, however, discovered his danger in time to get his command back with only a slight loss, at the same time taking about 100 prisoners. Both the LEES were present, but one of them was at a respectful distance.

On being reinforced this morning by the Fifth Corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands, as well as those of our own that were unavoidably left behind yesterday afternoon.

The attack made on the enemy's line in front of the Twenty-fourth Corps was led by FOSTER's division, and about two hundred prisoners were brought in, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York taking most of them. Some three hundred or four hundred yards of ground was taken from them, and our picket line so much further advanced.

At 4 o'clock this morning this position was assaulted, and a few of our men captured; but in a very short time it was retaken, with about sixty prisoners and a stand of colors.

Our losses up to the present time will not exceed twenty-five hundred; while those of the enemy, on some parts of the line, at least, were greater than our own; but, of course, the total cannot be given.

Major DYKEMAN, of the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, is reported wounded and a prisoner.

Three sharpshooters were brought into the Fifth Corps headquarters this morning, sixteen cavalrymen belonging to Wm. HENRY LEE's command.

They had been on picket duty and were cut off by the force which went to the assistance of SHERIDAN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 1—Midnight.

A courier from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN has just arrived with the most cheering news.

The combined forces of cavalry and Major-Gen. WARREN's infantry advanced against the enemy this afternoon, driving them several miles, and capturing about 4,000 prisoners and a number of pieces of artillery.

They retreated to Five Forks, where they were flanked by a part of the Fifth Corps, which had moved down the White Oak road. It was here the large number of prisoners were taken.

The rebels then retreated south along the White Oak road, and were vigorously pursued by Gen. SHERIDAN, while McKENZIE's cavalry from the Army of the James, advanced west on the Ford road toward the Southside road, and when the messenger left was only about three miles from it, and would undoubtedly reach it before morning.

Thus the last great line of railroad the rebels have to supply their capital and LEE's army by is about to be severed, and it is firmly believed that they will immediately leave their present position in Petersburgh and Richmond.

Sharp cannonading is now going on near the centre of the line, held by the left of the Sixth Corps.

REPORTS VIA BALTIMORE.

Capture of Forts Hell and Damnation—Heavy Losses.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 3.

The latest news here this morning is, that our forces had captured Fort Damnation last night, with all its armament and many prisoners. This fort is near Fort Hell, and one of the strongest and most important rebel forts.

It is also reported that Petersburgh has been captured.

The fighting has been terrible, and the losses heavy on both sides; but the rebel loss thus far is three times more than ours.

It is believed that SHERIDAN by this time has cut the Danville Railroad.

The Flood in the St. Lawrence—Submersion at Montreal—The Victoria Bridge in Danger.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 3.

The river rose several feet on Saturday and was piled with ice to a great heighth. One of the shoves came near striking a tube of the Victoria Bridge.

Yesterday morning, the river rose much higher, flooding William, Wellington and other streets. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, the ice shoved again and the water rushed over the revetment wall, flooding Commission-street. At about 11 o'clock, it again rose as high as St. Paul and St. Gill streets.

The Grand Trunk Railway track between Bonaventure and the tanneries is inundated.

The river rose a foot higher this morning.

The inundated parts of the city are covered with rafts formed with scows and boats.

At present, by far the greater part of the western end of the city is inaccessible except by boats.

The flood is causing the greatest suffering and distress.

Later—4 O'clock P. M.—The water is now slowly falling.

Fire at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 3.

NUMONY's dry goods store, on Market-street, was burned this morning. EVERMAN's bakery and HELBURNS & Co.'s dry goods store, adjoining, were also injured by falling walls and water. The aggregate loss is $50,000, upon which there is very little insurance.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Rejoicings in City and Country

Enthusiasm, Solemnity and Thanksgiving.

Business Suspended and Flags Displayed.

The Praise of the Army on Every Tongue.

Great Mass Meetings in Wall Street and at Union Square.

Patriotic Speeches and Patriotic Songs.

The Whole City Aglow with Excitement.

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

At no time since the Fall of Sumter has the City of New-York been so thoroughly excited as it was yesterday upon the announcement of the occupation of Richmond. The news in the morning journals was sufficient to arouse the most latent patriotism, and cause the hardest heart to beat with gratitude. Scarcely, however, had the people settled themselves at their various avocations when a strange whisper filled the air, penetrating to the counting-room, the workshop and the school, as if by magic, and long before the newspaper extras stamped the joyful news upon the public mind, it was everywhere known that great news had come to hand, and that victory was ours. An interested crowd gathered about the TIMES Bulletin, and as the cheering words were read again and again, great hearty cheers went up from the multitude, and joy beamed from every eye. Soon the nimble feet of the newsboys had sped with the official dispatch throughout the town, and what had been but an intuitive surmise became a patent truth. The manifestations of exhilaration were boundless; flags were flung to the breeze from innumerable stores and dwellings, making Broadway to shine with the Stars and Stripes, and casting a stream of glory upon the harbor. At the ferries, as soon as the announcement was formally made, an order was issued to deck the boats with bunting, and at once the several fleets of double-enders steamed across the river gay with the flutter of our flag. The down-town shipping houses, most of which are provided with staffs, ran up their colors, so that South-street and West-street, Broad-street and Beaver-street, with the neighboring marts of traffic, vied in patriotic display with the hotels of Broadway and the mansions of the upper end. The magnetism of delight was upon every man. Not a dismal face, not an averted eye, not a pursed-up mouth was seen, nor a croaking tongue heard. No one suggested an "if" or a "but," but every one accepted the glad tidings as truth from the pen of an "honest man." Hand grasped hand in places where "how much" and "how low," are the ordinary salutation; "glorious news" and "thank God" sprang from lips more accustomed to "buyer sixty" and "seller ten;" hard pebbled spectacles that have weathered the beatings of the world and the buffetings of care for sixty years without a moisture, were wet with tears of gratitude, and men estranged for months grasped each others willing palm, while their hearts beat in harmonious thanksgiving. In the public and private schools as much and as genuine enthusiasm was displayed as in the harsher schools of Wall and William streets. Appropriate addresses were made in several of them by the Principals, and the national hymns were sung with a gusto which only school boys and girls can give. One theme was upon every lip—the boats, the cars, the restaurants, the stages, the streets were full of cheerful, happy, exulting, forgiving people, who waived all ceremony, all points of etiquette, and chatted busily each with his neighbor upon the one great occurrence of the day.

It would be idle to disguise the fact that our people rejoiced particularly over the fact that Richmond, the rebel capital, the home of the Confederate President, the seat of their government, the hub and centre of the contest, was at length occupied by our troops. Atlanta, Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston especially were each in turn the object of public attention and anxiety, but after all Richmond was the point after which the popular heart yearned. There it was that JEFF. and his satellites had reared their temple, there the skill of rebel engineers and the energies of their Gen. LEE had been spent in lines of defence and fortifications of strength. It has been the boast of any Southern man that come what might Richmond was forever theirs; that no power this side of Heaven could take it. For years this kind of talk has been made by the Southern people, and for years the sympathising newspapers of this city and elsewhere have indorsed it, so that our people have felt within them an irrepressible longing for its possession. They wanted its lines of defence broken and its fortifications captured—they wanted JEFF. DAVIS driven out or hanged at his door post, and Gen. LEE swept from his intrenchments by besom of the Union. At length it came, and came, too, so suddenly, that the people were quite unprepared for it. It took the city several hours to accept the startling fact, to recognize its magnitude; and it is very doubtful if even yet the vast extent of the victory is duly appreciated. As each successive dispatch was placed upon the bulletins of the newspapers, the crowds increased in numbers, but the cup of enthusiasm was too full for further addition. Hardly would the paper be placed upon its board, before its contents would be thundered out to the people by some quick-sighted person, and after cheers were given for the news, he would be called upon for a repetition, and so let up was vouchsafed him until, hoarse with shouting and perspiring with exertion, he gave way to a successor, who, in turn, read and reread the stirring dispatches.

Many were the jokes made at the expense of JEFF. and his gray coats; many were the queer suggestions and odd ideas thrown out as to Mr. LINCOLN's probable course. One man, who kept the crowd near our bulletin in a constant uproar, suggested that it would be a good idea if Old ABE would take rooms at the Spotswood House, and issue from thence a proclamation of amnesty to every mother's son in rebeldom, always excepting old JEFF., MASON, and SLI-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE DRAFT.

Progress of Recruiting—The Effect of Our Victories—The State to Refund the Bounties Advanced by the County—The Wheel in Motion in the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Districts.

The County Committee on Volunteering commenced operations yesterday with $60,000 in hand. The announcement of the fall of Richmond gave an impetus to recruiting, and volunteers and substitutes presented themselves freely. Up to the close of business hours, 32 one-year men and five substitutes had taken the bounty, and a considerable number had been enlisted by the Provost-Marshals. On Saturday the committee received 36 substitutes and 29 volunteers. Of these 32 were enlisted in the Fourth District, 14 of whom were substitutes; and in the Sixth District 16 were enlisted, of whom 14 were substitutes. These facts show that the draft has acted as an effective stimulant in these Districts at least.

Gen. ANTHON is doing well, and yesterday reported the following subscriptions:

Fourth National Bank	$27.000
Mechanics' Banking Association	5.000
Columbia Fire Insurance Company	5.000
J. O. WITTHAUS	1.000
Total	$38.000

Besides about $4,000 received in small sums at the Comptroller's office.

The forms of vouchers from the county to the State, to show how much money is to come from the State to reimburse the county for bounties, have been agreed on. The committee's clerks were set to work on them last night, and prepared a large number, which will be dispatched to Albany to-day. For these the county will receive some cash, but principally bonds. It is thought that the latter can be easily disposed of. In the meantime men are offering in plenty. Substitutes have reduced their prices, and are exceedingly anxious to be taken, being evidently under the impression that they will never be called into active service.

Yesterday the draft proceeded in the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts. In the Eighth it was suspended after about 150 names had been drawn, in order to allow volunteers to be mustered in. The drawing in the Ninth District was completed. To-day the wheel will be put in motion in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Fourth Districts. The Eighth has only about 100 names to draw in order to complete its quota. Among the distinguished individuals who drew prizes yesterday were Rev. Father MARSHALL, the officiating priest at Blackwell's Island; Mr. J. B. AULD, the Mayor's clerk; Ex-Councilman MCCARTHY, ALVAN BEDELL, and B. F. ROMAIN. The news of the fall of the rebel capital was read by most of the Provost-Marshals to the crowd assembled to witness the drawing from the wheel, and was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Maj. DODGE, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, yesterday morning received his commission as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of citizens of this ward to encourage enlistments, will be held on Wednesday evening at Hope Chapel. Every drafted man is expected to be present.

Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of this ward took place last evening, presided over by Alderman FARLEY, the object of which was to discuss measures involving the filling of their quota. It was decided to hold a general meeting of the ward on Wednesday evening, and for that purpose Constitution Hall, in Fifty-fourth-street was engaged. Prominent citizens of the ward have contributed $7,000 for the purpose designated, and the Ninety-fifth Regiment of this city, Col. MCELROY, has tendered its services to the ward. Further sums of money have been pledged, and no doubt the deficiency of the ward will, in this manner, be filled. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Farley, Smith, Zebley, Hunter, Undehill, King and Walker. The meeting of Wednesday evening will call forth the majority of the most prominent citizens of the ward.

Seventh District.

Although Capt. WAGNER had made all the necessary preparations to enforce the draft in the Eleventh Ward which was commenced on Saturday last, an abundance of ready money and recruits prevented the continuance of the conscription. At 1 o'clock ten men had volunteered, and as many more were waiting to be examined, so the Provost-Marshal concluded to postpone the drawing until this morning. As it is doubtful that sufficient funds will remain on hand to pay the bounties, it is more than probable that by 10 o'clock A. M., to-day, the wheel will be put in motion.

Eighth District.

Owing to a delay in not receiving the credit on the quota of the Twenty-first Ward, from the office of Maj. DODGE, the draft in the Eighth District was not commenced until 2 o'clock, yesterday. 7,294 names were in the wheel, from which about 200 were to be drawn. As substitutes were offering themselves, and being mustered in, only about 100 were drafted. The balance are left over until this morning at 11 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Astor W. C, 350 5th-av
Admon R, 263 E 29th
Brady Jas, 164 E 35th
Bird Jas, 167 E 26th
Briggs D C, 100 E 37th
Buchanan Jas, Hamilton House 28th and Br'dy
Bates G W, 475 5d-av
Berrim H, 739 2d-av
Bater R, 143 E 38th
Brady Jno, E 28th
Carbery Jas, 184 E 33d
Carter Wm, 55 E 27th
Casey Thos, 113 E 27th
Casey L E, 449 5th-av
Collins Jno, 13 E 26th
Daniel Jno J, 156 E 37th
Dunwoodie Jas, 208 E 33d
Dener I C, 291 5th-av
Drake R J Jr, 64 Madison-av
Douglas J G, 97 E 28th
Dinsmore I P, 27 E 31st
Easton Chas, 29 E 38th
Farrel R, 56 W 32d
Franklin Sol, 347 3d-av
Gould R S Jr, 22 W 28th
Hawkins P, 1,148 Broadway
Haskins 640 6th-av
Hoffman Geo, 257 Av A
Hogan Thos, 208 E 34th
Hamilton E B, 38 W 27th
Hendrickson I S, 160 E 33d
Jones Geo, 423 2d-av
Kendall Jno, 172 East 36th
Kidd Jno, 468 2d-av
Lathrop L, 229 Broadway
Latour F, 539 2d-av
Meyer Louis, 366 3d-av
Mathews A, 166 East 31st
Moore W H H, 22 East 22d
Munson T, 1,225 Broadway
Maley Roger, 249 Mad'n-av
Meyer F, 3d-av. and 38th
Mehan M, 156 East 37th
Murray Jos, 519 1st-av
Mills Ed, 253th
Maran Jno, 199 East 33d
Norton G E, 14 East 28th
Noes W L, 105 East 34th
Owen Jno, 240 East 32d
O'Neil D, 730 2d-av
Purdy Geo W, 27th
Palmer Harris, 62 W 36th
Reas G F, 413 3d-av
Reddy T J, 478 2d-av
Rabutine G, 125 E 26th
Roberts Jos, 564 2d-av
Ritz Hugh, 356 E 32d
Swartz F, 431 3d-av
Stevens J P, 14 East 26th
Salters Theo, 338 5th-av
Smith J, 490 6th-av
Shepard Geo, 117 East 33d
Tracey D, 331 5th-av
Thies Chas, 427 3d-av
Vanderpool W H, 420 3d-av
Vanderhoof M, 167 E 28th
Wilkins A, 347 4th-av
Wood F H, 76 East 30th
Williams A, 128 East 36th
Wickman H, 504 2d-av
Ackerman G H, 90 E 27th
Brady Pat, 39th and 40th
Blondell Jos, 533 2d-av
Burt Edward, 169 E 34th
Brooks Albert, 4th-av
Benjamin Jno, 14 E 28th
Brady Jas, 36 E 29th
Beekman W V S, 27th W 28th
Bush A L, 530 2d-av
Carmon N, 177 Lex-av
Cleverly Thos, 492 6th-av
Casey Jno, 349 E 32d
Carling C H, 381 3d-av
Casey Pat, 13 E 26th
Dickinson G F, 64 Mad-av
Dorson C A, 10 W 31st
Davis H, E 28th
Dolan Jas, 190 E 24th
Doyle Wm, E 28th, near 2d-av
Farrel Jno, 181 E 33d
Fowler Geo, 499 2d-av
Green F, Bellevue Hospit
Gerson I, 19 East 38d
Hutchinson, 145 E 31st
Hoffman G F, 469 2d-av
Hart N I, 137 East 28th
Haddin E, 138 E 35th
Hewitt, E 1,145 E 27th
Hendrickson I S, 160 E 33d
Jackson H, 386 3d-av
Ketchum A B, 216 East 30th
Lewis M M, 347 3d-av
Marm Chas, 407 3d-av
McDonnell Jos, 493 3d-av
McGee Jno, 238 5th-av
McGoldrich Pat, 608 6th-av
McGlinn P, 187 East 33d
McGrath Jos, 123 East 20th
McLean George W, 3 West 34th
McFall H, 117 East 37th
McManus Jno, 530 3d-av
Nelson R, 44 East 28th
O'Neil J, 459 1st-av
O'Brien H, 3d-av bet 32d & 33d sts
Provost Jas, 184 East 29th
Phelps G P, 338 3d-av
Reynolds Pat, 326 East 32d
Roland A, 439 5th-av
Reynolds Jno, 560 3d-av
Rogers Nicholas, 139 East 37th
Shubsbery Hy, 56 West 36th
Smith Jas, 127 East 29th
Schwar F, 657 2d-av
Schiffah Chas, 663 3d-av
Sheppell John, 374 3d-av
Turner Wm L, 47 East 29th
Varney C O, 468 2d-av
Vought Wm, 484 3d-av
Whitfield A, 184 East 31st
Walworth Geo, 307 East 32d
Welty John, 583 2d-av

Ninth District.

The drawing of the one hundred per cent. additional (635 names) of the Nineteenth Ward, postponed from Saturday, was concluded yesterday. When the last name had been drawn, Capt. DUNNING briefly addressed the crowd, thanking them for the good order maintained during the drawing of the names. He then read the telegram announcing the capture of Richmond, which was greeted with tremendous cheering, and the crowd dispersed, satisfied that but few, if any, of the drafted would be called upon.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Acking E, 618 East 53d
Andrews T, Pen B I
Austin W, Almshouse B I
Agert F, Parchment Factory, bet 45th and 46th
Auld J B, 57d
Barron G, 634 2d-av
Buckley J, 3d-av near 58th
Beatty D, 2d-av
Bray J, 67th, bet 6th and 5th avs
Blown G
Brus R R 20 East 44th
Bose J, 52d near 5th-av
Brady H, 143 East 41st
Bullock H O, 67 East 32d
Burgess P, B I workhouse
Babcock M, jr.
Augerant M, 1st-av, nr 61st
Andrews M A, 778 2d-av
Adams J F, 3d-av
Adams G D, 340 East 51st
Armstrong J, 86th and 3d-av
Ansart Jacob
Burgess J, 53d
Breagan J, 210 East 54th
Borgal A, 57 near 3d-av
Burke J, 42d
Benjamin Wm, 23 East 53d
Beebe L, 148 East 50th
Burke J, 3d-av
Baker J, 127 East 50th
Bopp F, 45th
Bedder F, 149 East 41st
Brown D, 207 East 50th
Bailey B, 48th

Basford A, Jr, 92d & 3d-av
Bassett F, cor 52d-av & 50th
Bagund D, 52d bet 4th and 5th ave
Brainard Jas
Becker F, 115 East 59th
Barrett G, 330 East 54th
Bohme F, 1st-av
Brady J
Barrett T, cor 40th & 2d-av
Bradburn J, 50 East 54th
Berge H, Union Hotel, 1st-av, bet 49th and 50th
Berrian G, 86th near 3d-av
Brewer John, 84th
Burns P, 827 3d-av
Bahear H, Pen B I
Bedell A, 124 East 54th
Burgoyne H, foot 65th and East River
Bryan H, 619 3d-av
Brandus F
Connolly M, 42d-st
Curley W, 813 2d-av
Cutch E, Blackwell's Island Workhouse
Campbell H, Blackwell's Island Workhouse
Caskley M
Cady J, 79th-st and Av B
Clark H W, 802 7th av
Clark W, 55 West 45th
Carlan J, 43 5th-av
Casey J, cor 82d and 5th-av
Cusick Peter
Cullins P
Cochran —, West 47th
Childs J
Cummings J
Coster C
Canton J, 616 2d-av
Craft James
Claney P, 62d-st
Carroll J, cor 52d and 5th-av
Claney E
Connolly J, 788 3d-av
Carman J, 137 East 42d
Coleman J, 84th near 4th-av
Clark T G, 80th near 3d-av
Corwin M, 644 3d-av
Comemeny F, 303 East 46th
Cole H H, 802 6th-av, new No
Cole C, cor 1st av and 43d
Cooper W, 82d
Christopher J, 611 3d-av
Conner E
Darbey J, 32 West 42d
Delaney J, 749 3d av
Dunn G, cor 53d and 3d-av
Dodge Geo, 156 East 47th
Dodd L
Delaney 603 3d-av
Dengeldine J
Doran P, 43d, near 5th-av
Durgee S E, 124 East 54th
Darans A, 128 East 42d
Davis M, 643 3d-av
Denisman J, 787 3d-av
Danton J, 41 West 45th
Davis E
Darcey Chas, Alms-h'se, B I
Duffy J, 209 East 54h
Ducie Pat, 345 East 44th
Downer J, 179 3d-av.
Daley M, Workhouse, B I
Ete L, 113 E 59th
Edwards W W, 818 6th-av
Edmonstone C, Lex-av bet 54th and 55th
Erhart W, 208 E 52d
Eimendorf J, 177 E 41st
Freeman W, 105 East 42d
Fisher J, 539 3d-av
Flynn Wm, 59th near 3d-av
Farren J cor 50th and 3d-av
Ferguson F, 30 East 44th
Fairbank R, 715 2d-av
Flagel A, 115 East 59th rear
Frink C, 880 6th-av
Fields W, 3d-av
Fisher C, Penitentiary B I
Fitzpatrick T
Farrar J, 64th off 1st-av
Farrell P, 5th-av
Fitzgerald F, 796, 4th & 5th
Fisher J A
Gurney A, 307 East 53d.
Glaubet R, 602 2d-av
Gebney, N, 600 3d-av
Gaynor F, Almshouse B I
Goodman E, 606 3d-av
Gould A, 853 3d-av
Ganison J, 67 corner 4th-av
Gallagher H N, B I Workhouse
Gossling 27 West 47th
Greer H, 57 near 5th-av
Grant W H, Central Park Arsenal
Grant R, 58 2d house from 5th-av
Gillerman S, 32 West 42d
Griffiths N
Green Thos
Huler C, 3d av
Hurley W M, 75 East 49th
Humphreys D,
Henkin H,
Hatfield C, cor 46th and 5th av
Horton J, East 53d near 3d av
Hele M, 79th near 4th av
Hasselbecher J, 189 East 45th
Hone —, 851 3d av
Hanckmer —, 361 East 54th
Hall I, 768 3d av
Hitchcock R D,
Hartman H, 75th near 5thav
Hinverst R, 69th and 3d av
Hine J, 736 3d av
Hogging W, 763 2d av
Hoffman J, 149 East 49th
Harpit C, 66th near 1st av
Hartman G H, 148 East 56th
Hunt A W, 78th near 3d av
Herman D, 3d av near 50th
Henry F, 149 East 46th
Journeay T, Workhouse on Blackwell's Island
Jonas W, Cen Park Arsenal
Jocker E, 152 E 45th
Jones B, 171 E 56th
Kelly F, 33 West 44th
Kane T, 229 East 51st
Kane E, 138 East 48th
Knaster R, 68th, bet 4th and 5th avs
Kripp G, 774 4th av
Keasley W, 152 East 45th
Knackfeiffer H
Kennedy E, 30 East 41st
Kearney J, 776 3d av
Knea F, 135 East 47th
Kennedy M
Kremer C, 201 East 52d
Kennedy J, 867 3d-av
Leas A, Workhouse B I
Lees J, 141 East 41st
Lehn J, 128 East 41st
Lutke Wm,
Lewinstein L, 160 East 46th
Lightbody A,
Letsein A, cor Av A and 83d
Levy L, 839 3d-av.
Lynch P, 59th
Lumas R, 233 East 52d
Leach W, cor 82d and 3d-av
Lehaman J E,
Leaman G, 539 3d-av
Luddaman C, cor 46th and 4th-av
Leiberman L, 175 E 49th
Montague R
Morgan J,
McLaughlin, 130 East 42d
McGuire T
McCabe John
Minot H, 140 East 48th
Maxwell T
McQuade W
McGlinan J, 23 West 44th
Morgan J, 44th-st
Moss, 469 5th-av
Moore C A, 71st and 3d-av
McCarty Wm
Myer Fred
Mills J B, 79 East 53d
McIlvane O
Mahoney F, 52d near 2d-av
Malone J, 711 2d-av
Myers J, 44th near 1st-av
Mytle T, 862 3d-av
McLaughlin, 755 7th-av
McComb J
Mullen M, 115 E 41st, rear
McCoy A, 58th and 2d-av.
Morrill John
Moorye J B, 64 West 46th
Meyer F, 78 East 53d
McCabe E D
Malroes M, 131 East 41st
McAdams, Workhouse, B I
Myers C, Penitentiary, B I
Moser F
Mooney E, 735 3d-av
Moran M
Nealer, 157 East 47th
Newell G, 66 East 53d
Osborn A, 20 West 47th
O'Brien J, 161 East 47th
Odell E E, 157 East 46th
O'Connell Jos, 3d-av
O'Neil C, 50th
Otsel John,
Oliver W, 71st
O'Neil A, 567 3d-av
Patrick D
Pulsben J, 988 6th-av
Peasley Jos
Pranter J R, 707 2d-av
Pfurfer F, 196 East 47th
Perdian F, 45th
Peck W C, 53d
Porridge M, 332 6th-av
Parker J, jr.
Quackenbush A F, 155 E 56th
Rily P, Workhouse, B I
Ryan E
Roland F, 71st
Rivers C H, 386 East 58th
Rogers Wm, 3d-av, between 87th and 58th
Rose E W, 19 West 44th
Rose M, 29 West 46th
Ruff C, 730 3d-av
Rosenstock J W, 46 W 47th
Richmond V, 221 East 58th
Radsley J, 46th, between 1st and 2d avs
Robinson J A
Reynolds T, 256 3d-av
Seawee W, 75 West 44th
Ranshaw R, Almshouse, B I
Schwart W D, 48 E 50th
Sims T, 102 W 41st
Stevens C
Sallit Wm, 207 E 51st
Serahan R, 125 3d-av
Somerton Jas, 125 E 51st
Shrader F J, cor 86th & 2d-av
Stevens T, 149 E 41st
Sweeney John
Sabmay R, B I Hospital
Schnapp
Starkey J W, 119 E 50th
Shaw P, 106 E 52d
Sherpen W
Smith Wm, 65 E B
Swift P, 169 E 59th
Simmons D, 703 3d-av
Sehills —, 705 3d-av
Sturges J, 45 5th-av
Steinbridge R
Strick E, cor 2d-av and 53d
Stack —
Sherman J, 1st-av, cor 76th
Sanlim T, B I Workhouse
Saal L, 699 3d-av
Stanwood Wm, 92 E 54th
Schesler A, 60th
Steffer Y, Pen B I
Shemeyer W E, 40 W 4th
Singleman E, 3d-av, nr 79th
Sullivan, —, 1,312 3d-av
Stein C, 56th
Shumpert V, 2d-av, near 55th
Smith P, cor 49th and 2d-av
Schrowe T, 82d, rear
Thompson J, 886 6th-av
Townsend S, 63 33d-av
Thompson Geo
Turnsig G, 218 E 53d
Tracy Pat
Tillman F J, 148 E 48th
Underhill M R, 240 E 42d
Van Geiser
Vanderlip J, cor 2d-av and 54th
Van Brunt H, 13th-av, between 73d and 74th
Watermeyer W, 54h-av and 55th
Wilmot J, 189 E 41st
Wolf J, 166 E 53d
Wilson J, 302 E 47th
White Robt
Wills R T, 641 4th-av
White Wm
Weiselben 185 E 45th
Wigold F, 56th near 3d-av
Wilkes F, 68th near 3d-av
Watson C, 207 E 65th
Wood P, 180 E 42d
Warren D, 52d
Willett C, 761 1st-av
Warner D C, 254 E 52d
Wagner F, 702 3d-av
Wats C, cor 79th and 2d-av
Shain J, 622 2d-av
Sun L, 80th
Sass C, 146 East 41st
Sandford M P, 181 E 50th
Sapha A, 761 1st-av
School James
Seward D W, cor 71st & 3d-av
Schriver W, 66th, near 2d-av
Smith C
Schalk J, 66th-st
Schluter A
Schwarzback J, 87th & 5th-av
Smith T, 113 East 54th
Sandor —, 230 East 33d
Schickel F, 742 3d-av
Segar M, cor 42d and 2d-av
Sanderson G
Schely C, 133 East 49th
Schumise T, 765 3d av
Turner L, 399 E 41st
Thomson C, Work B I
Troup W, 7 E 44th
Taylor G, 790 3d-av
Tally J, 161 E 56th
Thomasmeir L.
Valentine J, 62d
Van Shack, 211 East 50th
Van Ransler Jr J, 149 E 50th
Van Ness G, 141 East 55th
Yearmant, 864 6th-av
Wilder Geo
Wasserohield R, 2d av near 48th
Wasserhield A, 2d-av
White J, 128 E 49th
Wood G, 286 E 55th
Walsh M,
Wright B, 161 E 49th
Wright F, 81st
Winthrop J, 738 2d-av
West Chas, 59th
Woodcock J, 156 E 51st
Woodman 145 E 48th
Winter W, 134 42d
Werth G, 635 3d-av
Williams A, 33d W 44th
Wolf J, 739 4th-av
Witzel C, 705 3d-av
Webster T, 284 E 86th

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The supplemental draft ordered in the Third, District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, was commenced yesterday by drawing the Fifth Ward, which was completed.

The total number of men required under the last call was 1,306, of which 653 have been furnished leaving an equal number still to be furnished by this and perhaps another supplemental draft.

Among the distinguished persons drawn was JAMES DEVLIN, the bounty broker who has recently been sentenced to Clinton Prison for a number of years by the United States Military Commission in Washington, before which he was tried.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRAVEL.

Information Concerning City Lines.

As the mild weather becomes seasonable and navigation possible, our beautiful harbor and the confluent rivers are made the theatre of great activity and wonderful enterprise. Scores of mammoth steamers thunder through the waters, hundreds of well-modeled palaces glide swiftly on the wave, and thousands of smaller craft betoken by their presence the power and wealth and commerce of this great city. The exigences of the war, or rather of the War Department, came upon the government at a time when the Navy Department had no visible means of transportation and the Secretary was compelled to turn to the country for relief. Naturally, New-York was the centre of attraction, as here were owned vessels enough to float all the armies of the world and transport all the commissariat in creation. The agents of the government ransacked every steamboat office in the city, and at one time it appeared quite probable that all the steamers owned by our merchants would be turned into transports, while circumstances made it by no means impossible that sooner or later our Brooklyn and Jersey City friends would be compelled to resort to the most primitive modes of crossing the rivers, or be deprived of the innumerable blessings and privileges of metropolitan existence. The result of this tonnage raid was soon apparent. Very few steam vessels, except the ferry-boats and those belonging to regular lines, were to be seen about the harbor, and, save on government service, it was a rare thing to find any of our largest sized steamships in this vicinity. Many of these vessels were bought outright, but the most of them were chartered for a specified time, with the privilege of purchase, or else chartered by the week at enormous rates. As the Spring approached, fortunately the necessities of the government relaxed, and hundreds of the boats which had vigorously steamed under the "regular" flag, are back again, and will be in readiness for the enormous traffic which all agree in anticipating during the coming Summer. Last year, travel was impeded and rendered very uncomfortable or impossible on very many routes, by reason of the dearth of vessels, and quite likely the same difficulty will be met now, but it will be greatly lessened by the expiration of the charters, as alluded to above.

Westward the star of empire takes its way, is an old and truthful adage, but that in no way alters the fact that Eastward the line of travel is thoroughly and uncomfortably crowded all the year round, while in the months of Spring, Summer and Fall the boats and cars are jammed and crammed to their utmost capacity. Eastern manufactories load the decks with freight hitherward, and Eastern merchants attend to the refilling of the same holds with return merchandise for home consumption. We find that, beside the two regular railway connections with the East, there are four steamboat lines, whose prosperity is but a fair return for the comforts and elegancies they place at the disposition of their patrons. Of these the Fall River Line is a fair example. Its manager, Mr. ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, of KIMBLEY'S & Co.'s Express, is now running the *Metropolis* and the *Empire State*. The *Metropolis* is the largest and finest specimen of steamboat architecture in the world, and in every department is a model. So great is the demand, however, upon the capacities of this company, that they are compelled to lay the keels of two new boats, which will, when finished, be as far ahead of the *Metropolis* as she is of the little old *Worcester* of twenty years ago. The steamboat terminus has been changed from Fall River to Newport, to which point the Old Colony Railway has been extended. By this route travelers are spared any considerable length of rail riding, and a good night's rest is at the command of all. These boats leave for Newport, Boston, &c., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

The Norwich and Worcester line is one of the oldest and best managed in the country. The recently built steamers *City of New-York* and *City of Boston* form its force, and one or the other leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M. Travelers desiring to reach New-London, Norwich, Worcester, or any of the points on the railway beyond should take these boats. The pier is at the foot of Vestry-street.

From Pier No. 18 North River, sail the *Commonwealth* and *Plymouth Rock*, which constitute the Stonington line. These boats are modern built, well commanded and deservedly popular.

A comparatively new, but eminently successful, line is formed by the propellers *Electra*, *Galatea* and *Oceanus* which leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-street, daily, at 3 o'clock, for Providence, at which point they arrive in ample season for the morning trains to Boston. We understand that this is a very pleasant and enjoyable route.

The many good people who reside in Connecticut will doubtless be gratified to learn that full and complete arrangements have been made, or are making, for their accommodation this season. On the Hartford line a boat will be run each day—the good steamboats *Granite State* and *Hartford* alternating; the former is now plying, and the *Hartford*, which is repairing and will be ready in a fortnight, is represented by a suitable proxy. The towns of Essex, Lyme, Saybrook, Chester, Deep River, East and Middle Haddam, Rocky Hill, Middletown, Weathersfield and Goodspeed Landing will be called at daily, while Cromwell will be made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the *City of Hartford*. These boats start as usual from Peck-slip, East River.

New-Haven is, as usual, reached by the steamboats *Elm City* and *Continental*, which leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M., and 11, each day, enabling persons to connect with trains for Hartford, Springfield and other interior places.

Bridgeport is placed within easy access by cars and boat. The steamer *Stamford*, which formerly plied between New-York and Stamford, has been sold and withdrawn from the line. She has been lengthened fifteen feet, thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and will run every day to Bridgeport, leaving Catharine Market slip at 4 o'clock P. M. On the same route the steamer *Bridgeport* will run every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Peck-slip promptly at 12 o'clock, noon. The little town of Norwalk, which has altered more during the past ten years than any place of its size in the State, will have a special connection, daily, with this city.

The North River will as usual be the scene of mighty competitions. Probably, no stretch of water on this mundane sphere has occasioned greater enterprise, encouraged more extended combinations, or witnessed equal successes. From the earliest days of travel, before FULTON'S experiment in 1807 this river has borne mighty fleets of commerce on her bosom, but since the initiation of modern ideas the contest for supremacy have been most extraordinary in kind and extent, unequaled even by the fiery and more apparent struggles on the Mississippi. The one great line is known as the Peoples' Line or the Albany Steamboat Company, whose name and fame are known to all travelers or freighters on the river. Their boats are numerous and superb in arrangement. In all matters of business or of pleasure the managers are provident and experienced, and while we have not the space to enter into a detailed account of the preparations for the Summer, we assure the public that they will find the arrangements for a daily trip to Albany, perfect and unsurpassed.

Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, most favorably known to the traveling public, as of the *Thomas Powell*, and more lately of the beautiful *Mary Powell*, announces his *programme* for the season. He proposes to start right in the first place and has therefore changed his point of departure from the foot of Jay-st., to the Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Desbrosses-st. The former place was wretchedly adapted to the conveniences of his patrons, piles of freight and gangs of men and boys were unpleasant for the ladies, and Capt. ANDERSON has wisely changed his base. The *Mary Powell* is one of the best modeled boats in the country, her lines are symmetry itself, and all her accommodations are of the highest order, while the Captain is at once a whole-souled friend and an experienced officer. The *Powell* leaves the pier daily at 3 o'clock for Cold Spring, Newburgh, Cornwall, West Point, New Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.

Thousands of our citizens, hundreds of thousands, last year availed themselves of the accommodations provided by the steamer *Newburgh*, whereby they could visit Fort Hamilton, take a look at Fort Lafayette and indulge in a good old time at Coney Island. We hear that despite her great success on this route she is to be withdrawn to another. If this is so, there is an excellent opening for some man of enterprise. There is no more popular resort during hot weather than Coney Island; and there is no known torture at all comparable to a trip thither in a Brooklyn city car with the choice accompaniements of dust, musquitos, crowds and smells. The sail is delightful, the bath comforting, and the route popular.

In addition to the *Mary Powell* we hear that the steamers *James W. Baldwin* and *Thomas Cornell* will ply regularly this season on the river, leaving pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Cozzen's Dock, Cornwall, Newburgh, Walbro', Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Point, Elmore's and Peil's.

The *Newburgh* will run regularly to Peekskill after the opening of her season.

In addition to the mammoth Albany line and the several independencies, a daily evening line between New-York and Albany is formed by the well-known boats *St. John* and *Hendrick Hudson*. They leave regularly at 6 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-street, and the *C. Vanderbilt* will run alternately with the *Rip Van Winkle* to Albany and Troy, leaving this terminus daily, except on Saturdays. It is understood, also, that the *Daniel Drew* and *Chauncey Vibbard* will resume their daily trips to Albany early in May.

A daily line is in working order between this city and Hudson, consisting of the *Traveller*, which leaves Pier No. 34, North River, foot of Harrison-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at Rhinebeck, Bristol and Tarrytown and Tivoli—the little *Arrow*, too, which formerly cut the water, as the *Broadway* is again at work on the Sing Sing route. She leaves Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-street, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M., stopping en route at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

A rival line, or rather two of them, will likewise connect us with Haverstraw, as the *J. P. Smith* and the *Peter G. Coffin* are each to run on the route, leaving Harrison Pier daily.

The *Daniel S Miller* and *John L. Hasbrouck*, propellers, will run regularly between New-York and Coxsackie, leaving Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-street, at 5 P. M., daily, and stopping at Bristol, Catskill and Athens. From Catskill communication can be had with Albany by the *Armenia*. The *Eagle* has been somewhat altered and improved, and will run between Albany and Newburgh.

Long Branch and Shrewsbury can be reached by taking the steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, which leaves from the Wall-street Ferry (Brooklyn side) daily at 9 A. M., or the steamer *Norwalk*, from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-street, at 3½ P. M., for Port Monmouth, whence the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railway connect with the foregoing places. From the same pier the steamer *Matteawan* runs to Keyport daily at 3½ P. M. Also, from this pier are to go the steamers *Meta* and *Helen* to the Highlands, Fort Washington, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

From Pier No. 25, North River, the steamer *Stockton* takes passengers to South Amboy for connection with the Philadelphia rail, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and we hear that a well-known steamer of great speed will shortly be placed on the New-Brunswick route, stopping at Perth Amboy, Tottenville, Rossville, Woodbridge, Chelsea and Blazing Star.

The *T. V. Arrowsmith* leaves Peck Slip daily at 3 o'clock for Whitestone, Sand's Point, Great Neck, Glen Cove, Glenn Wood, Mott's Dock and Rosign, and the steamer *Osseo* has commenced running to College Point, Flushing and Westchester, leaving Pier No. 22, East River, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Constant communication is maintained with Astoria and Harlem by the steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Stream* which leave Peck slip half a dozen times each day.

The pier of the New-Jersey Central Railway is at No. 2 North River; from thence they send a boat to Elizabethport, daily at 5 P. M.

People desiring to board at Staten Island can reach New-Brighton, Saug Harbor, Factoryville, Fort Richmond and Elm Park by steamer from Pier No. 19 North River, and can go to Quarantine, Stapleton or Vanderbilt Landing by the *Northfield* or *Westfield* at any hour of the day until 7 P. M.

New Rochelle, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone, Hart's Island, David's Island and Willett's Point are visited daily by the steamer *Sylvan Grove* which leaves Pier No. 24 East River at 11 o'clock A. M.

There are sundry smaller lines which we will enumerate hereafter, but our readers will find in this brief schedule the routes that are mainly patronized during the summer months, aside from which there are but few others, and they comparatively unimportant.

Billiards.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

The arrival of a distinguished French professional has created a marked sensation in billiard circles during the last few days. This gentleman, M. PIERRE CARRE, was born at Bordeaux, and is now about thirty years of age. He had long been known to be remarkably expert at billiards, and on coming to Paris, some three years since, at once assumed superiority by conquering BARBOLEMEW, BERGER and others. Since the period last mentioned, he has stood in the very front rank of his profession in Paris and Versailles. After subjugating all France, he determined to "seek fresh fields and pastures new," and finally concluded to come to the United States. He arrived here about ten days since, and immediately sought Mr. PHELAN, and after an interview, exhibited to that gentleman and a few of his friends, his extraordinary powers. Although all the party had often witnessed BERGER'S and the masterly execution of Mr. CARMEN had such an electrical effect upon them, that they all readily admitted he possessed powers infinitely superior to anything ever before witnessed in this country. In the *masse* he manipulates with wonderful certainty and brilliancy; yet, all is accomplished with unusual grace of position, and the slightest physical effort. In regard to the strength of his game we have no means of estimating at the present time; but as his playing is not confined to the small balls used in France, and he is equally efficient with "two and three-eighths," he is undoubtedly, at the game of billiards, at least the equal of any man in this country. M. CARRE will shortly give a series of public *seances*, at which he will be assisted by Mr. PHELAN, and in another month he will be probably one of the lions of the day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

The approaching match, which will come off in the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, on the evening of the 13th inst., between VICTOR ESTEPEN, present champion, and EDWARD H. NELMS, will undoubtedly prove a contest of more than ordinary interest, and will probably settle the championship of that State for at least a year or two. In that State the four-ball American game is played, with the *push shot* barred, and some of the contestants have proved themselves exceedingly efficient at this scientific game. In a match with an amateur, a short time since, NELMS, in one thousand points up, made an average of over 26. which is much better than the champion of America's best average in the full carom game. A large delegation of New-Yorkers will be present at this match.

THE OHIO TOURNAMENT.

This affair will commence at Cincinnati, on Monday, May 22. It is said there will be about eight contestants, but all the arrangements are not fully perfected.

THE GOLDTHWAITE AND TIEMAN MATCH.

This contest for $2,500 a side, will take place in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on the evening of Wednesday, May 31. It will be attended by a large party from this and other cities, South and East.

GOLDTHWAITE AND WM. H. WICKS, ESQ.

The latter gentleman, a well-known amateur of Brooklyn, will play a match with GOLDTHWAITE on Thursday evening, at which GOLDTHWAITE gives the odds of discount in the best of eleven games of 100 points each. As FOSTER was badly beaten in a like attempt with Mr. WICKS, a few weeks since, and as GOLDTHWAITE is not in good playing condition, at the present time, the former is decidedly the favorite. The game will come off at the Arena, Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Local Aid for Wounded Soldiers.

The following telegram has just been received:

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Chairman:

The $20,000 subscribed at the meeting held at the Sub-Treasury, on Saturday, goes out from Washington in battle stores this afternoon.

Boston telegraphs that they are taking subscriptions on 'Change to-day.

Our need at the front is unexpectedly large and pressing.

Over one hundred delegates are with our wagons around Petersburgh.

Minute-men are going forward.

Wounded are re-multiplying at City Point and all along the lines. They must have immediate relief, and New-York must aid it.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13—P. M.

The public are earnestly requested to make a prompt response to the above appeal.

Subscriptions may be sent to JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., Treasurer, or to either of the undersigned, a committee appointed at the meeting held at the Sub-Treasury, April 1: Levi P. Morton, Christopher R. Roberts, Wm. Hoge, John A. Stewart, Charles Lanier, Edwin Hoyt, Henry F. Spaulding, Wm. H. Lee.

Another private telegram has been received from Philadelphia: The headquarters of the Christian Commission are all astir this morning.

Men are engaged in shipping supplies to the front. Telegrams are sent to all parts of the country, asking for money and supplies.

Members of the committee are out collecting money. One hundred thousand dollars are needed at once.

Orders are coming in rapidly from the front, asking for supplies for the bleeding, dying soldiers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—Our attention has been called to a newly patented self-adjusting hoop-skirt, which appears to possess the utility of the ordinary skirt without any of its objectionable qualities. This skirt, from its peculiar construction, accommodates itself to any exigency. On the removal of any pressure to which it may have been subjected it at once resumes its symmetrical form. When pressed on one side it does not rise in the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 3, 1865.

$46,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R. 105⅜
4,000 U.S. 6s, '81...C. 105⅜
320,000 do. 105⅛
5,000 U. S. 7-30s...R. ex.-int. 100¾
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C. 105⅜
75,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C. 105⅜
New issue..... 105⅛
10,000 do. 105⅜
1,000 U.S 5s, 10-40s...R. 91⅜
226,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C. 91⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 50
1,000 Va. State 6s.... 52
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 20⅜
20,000 do. 20
2,000 Gal. & C. 1st Ex. 98
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. 95
200 B'k of Commerce.. 100
60 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 90
100 Com. National B'k 93¾
25,000 Am. Gold....s10 149
10,000 do.....s10 148⅞
10,000 do..... 149
10,000 do.....c 149⅜
600 Canton Co..... 28
600 Cumb. Coal Pr.... 91⅞
300 do.....b30 35
200 do..... 34
200 do..... 34⅛
200 Am. Coal Co..... 65
10 Quick Min. Co.... 63
600 do..... 61⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co..... 14
600 do..... 14⅛
200 do..... 14⅜
25 Pac. M. S. Co..... 270
1200 N. Y. Cen. R..... 85
600 do.....c 85⅛
200 do..... 84⅜
600 do.....c 85⅛
100 do.....c 85⅛
100 C. & N. W. R..... 21¾
100 do..... 21¾
500 do..... 21¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C. 105
7,000 U S 5s, 10-40s. C. 91⅜
300 Quick. Min. Co.... 62
200 N. Y. Cen. R...s30 85
300 do.....s3 85⅛
100 do..... 84⅜
100 do.....s60 86
100 Mar. Min. Co..... 14
50 Pac. M. S. Co..... 280
1600 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.s3 81⅞
200 do.....s30 80
800 Erie Railway.....c 84⅛
600 do.....s3 84⅜
300 do.....s3 84⅝
400 do.....s3 84⅝
200 do.....s3 84⅝
200 do.....s3 84⅝
200 do..... 84
200 do.....s3 84
200 do.....c 84⅛
200 do.....s3 84⅛
200 do.....s3 84⅜
200 do.....s3 84⅜
200 Erie Railway.....s3 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
700 do..... 83⅜
600 do..... 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
700 do..... 83⅜
700 do.....c 83⅜
700 do.....c 84
200 do..... 83
200 do.....s30 83
200 Cum. Coal..... 33
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 61

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen..... 85⅜
300 do.....s3 85⅛
400 do.....s3 85¾
2000 do.....s60 86
200 do.....s3 85⅜
200 do.....s3 85⅜
200 do..... 84
200 do.....s3 84
200 do..... 84
200 do..... 84⅜
200 do..... 84⅜
200 do..... 84⅜
200 Erie Railway.....s3 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
700 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
800 do.....c 83⅜
200 do..... 83⅜
700 do..... 83⅜
700 do.....c 83⅜
700 do.....c 84
200 do..... 83
200 do.....s30 83
200 Cum. Coal..... 33
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 61

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$715,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cer... 22
10,000 do.....b3 22
2000 N. Y. Cen.....s3 87⅛
200 do.....s10 85⅛
300 do..... 87⅛
100 do..... 87⅛
400 do..... 88
200 Erie Railway..... 87
200 do.....s3 86⅞
200 do..... 87⅛
200 do.....s3 86⅜
1000 do..... 87⅛
100 Hudson R. R..... 93
200 Reading R..... 92¼
100 do..... 93
700 do..... 93⅛
200 Ill. Cen. R..... 96
300 Quick. Min..... 63
200 do..... 62½
200 do.....s3 62¾
300 M. S. & N. I..... 39
400 do..... 39½
100 do.....b3 39
1500 Pitts. F. W. & C.....s3 86
400 do.....c 86⅝
800 do..... 86⅜
100 do..... 86⅜
100 do.....s3 86¾
400 do..... 86⅝
200 do..... 86⅝
200 do..... 86⅝
400 do..... 86⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R..... 96
100 do..... 96
600 M. S. & N. I. R..... 41
200 do..... 39⅞
200 Chic. & R. I. R..... 83
100 do.....s10 83
200 Chic. & R. I. R..... 83⅝
200 do..... 83⅝
200 do..... 83⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. R.....s3 80⅜
200 do..... 80⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts.....s3 81⅜
200 do..... 81⅜
200 do..... 81⅜
200 do..... 81⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.....s15 80⅜
200 do.....s10 81⅜
200 do..... 80⅜
400 do..... 81⅜

Monday, April 3—P. M.

The following are the Weekly averages of the old Associated local Banks of this city for the week ending April 1, as compared with the previous return of March 25, and the corresponding return of last year:

Decrease in Loans	552,972
Decrease in Specie	1,480,760
Increase in Deposits	7,550,351

	April 2, 1865.	April 1, 1865.	March 25, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	$55,186,172	$55,186,172
Loans	203,993,181	146,506,722	147,149,695
Specie	19,527,665	18,729,013	20,209,713
Deposits	112,728,790	130,728,991	123,178,640
In Sub-Treas'ry	35,480,678	35,228,596	31,350,559

The National Banks in the Clearing-House report as follows:

	April 1.	March 25.
Capital	$21 000,000	$21,000,000
Loans	57 861 673	60,527,808
Specie	1,855,655	1,856,811
Deposits	42,621,500	43,786,568

The combined statement of the Clearing-House Banks, local and National, presents the following changes from last Monday:

Decrease in Loans	$3,219 108
Decrease in Specie	1,481,856
Increase in Deposits	6,384,963
Legal Tender:	
April 1	42,969,382
March 28	35,295,156
Increase	7,694 226

On the present statement the Banks in the Clearing House are stronger by seven and a half millions in Legal Tender than last Monday, with a corresponding increase in their Currency Deposits. The Specie Deposits are nearly a million and a half lower, while the Treasury Office gained about a million from Customs during the week, *and nearly three and a half millions* over and above the Gold Interest payments during the month of March. The balances in Gold and Silver in the New-York Offices at the close of

February were	$14,554,884
March Customs	$3,471,020
March Gold Interest	2,069,665— 3 461 355
Together	$18,016,239
In Bank March 1	$20,092.378
Increase since	492,290—$20,584,668

Money opens easy this week, and experience among the Brokers to-day is that Stocks are scarcer for delivery on last week's contracts than Money at 6 ₩ cent. Differences of 2@2½ ₩ cent. have been paid for Erie, as between cash and seller's option three days, and ½ @1 ₩ cent. on some other Railways.

The great news from Petersburgh and Richmond sent the Gold Room down *nine per cent.* from the last price of Saturday night. There was much excitement in and around the Room, but nothing to compare to the wild joy and congratulations and speech-making in Wall-street. The crowds which thronged the street from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. brought together without notice by a common impulse far exceeded the largest popular demonstrations in that quarter within our recollection.

At the Stock Exchange Government Stocks were firm and in demand, with but few parcels offered for sale, while the New-York and Western Railways were generally higher than on Saturday morning, and many of them in free and confident demand to the surprise of the sellers of last week and the week before, for lower figures in anticipation of just such news as we have to-day. The general market was strong at both sessions of the Board, and there was unusual difficulty in the delivery of Stocks between the Boards.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The fluctuations in Erie during the day were from 80½ to 88 per cent. for the cash stock:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	91⅛	91⅜	Pittsburgh	83⅞	83
U. S. 5-20's	105⅜	105⅜	Northwest	22½	22½
V. Certificates	90⅜	90⅜	N. West Pref	50	49⅜
N. Y. Central	85⅝	85	Rock Island	84⅛	84⅝
Erie	83⅜	87⅜	Fort Wayne	82	82⅛
Reading	90⅜	93¾	Cum'land Coal	32⅞	34⅜

Reading	91	93⅜	Quicksilver	21⅛	22
Mich. Southern	81	81⅝	Harlem	128	134½
Illinois Cen.	94¼	96⅜	Ohio & M. Guar.	81½	81⅝

Ex Div.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Hanover	95
Union	115	Irving	100
America	120	Metropolitan	117
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	120	Nassau	100
Commerce	100	Continental	95
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	St. Nicholas	95
Pacific	170	Central National	99½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	101	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100
Erie 1st mort. '82	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	95	Tol. & W. 1st m. ext'd.	85
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	68
Hud. R. 7s, 2dm s f., '85	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	90
Har. 1st M., '60-'72	101	Gal. & Chi. ex.	95
M.C. New Istm. 8 ₩c '82	110	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95
M. S. & N. I. 2d mort	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	95
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th m.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st m.	80	At. & Gt. West, 1st m.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pr.	90		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight,

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium, which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 Loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
$1 per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes onwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make is the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taxing the loan, the National banks, State banks, and private bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Fiscal Agents, United States Treasury, Ninth National Bank, New-York, April 3, 1865.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Now that victory is assured let every one make a good investment and take a portion of the

SEVEN-THIRTY UNITED STATES LOAN.

The notes are ready for delivery at the Government Agency,

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway.
John T. Hill, Cashier.
J. U. Orvis, President.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 3, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 18 pkgs. Ashes, 12,173 bbls. Flour, 407 bbls. and 577 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 6,722 bushels Corn, 623 bushels Barley, 1,215 bushels Malt, 3,645 pkgs. Provisions, and 82 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots and $9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 651 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, dull and nominal. Goldprices for Java, 22c.@22½c.; Rio, 17¾c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; and St. Domingo, 18c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at lower and drooping prices. Middlings, 42c.@45c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been extremely dull, to-day, though prices have been quoted down 50c.@75c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 3,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 85@$8 20; poor to choice Extra State at $8@$8 60, chiefly at $8 20@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$9 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 85 @$8 25
Extra State	8 00 @ 8 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 20 @10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00 @10 75
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 70 @12 50

Southern Flour is extremely quiet at much lower prices. Sales since our last, 380 bbls., at $8 85@$10 25 for poor to good, and $10 25@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and decidedly cheaper. Sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $8 15@$10 80 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quite heavy, including fine and superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive and depressed at $5 75@$5 90 for Jersey, and $6 60@$6 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 215 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is neglected, though prices are quoted off nominally 5c.@10c. ₩ bush. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is much cheaper; considerable sales of Canada East have been made at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last have been made of 9,200 bushels, at $1 40@$1 42 for New Yellow Jersey, and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at 94c.@97c. ₩ bush.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	April 3, 1865.
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl	$8 60@$9 90	$7 85@$8 25
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl	10 00@10 40	8 00@ 8 60
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl	10 10@10 50	8 20@10 50
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl	10 00@12 00	8 15@10 50
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl	10 00@15 00	8 85@12 50
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 53
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 75@ 6 70
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	2 55@ 2 78	2 00@ 2 40
Red & Amber Wheat ₩ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 85@ 1 90
Corn, ₩ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	1 40@ 1 42
Rye, ₩ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 30@ 1 32
Barley, ₩ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 30@ 1 75
State Oats, ₩ bushel	1 00@ 109½	—83@ —87

HOPS—Are quiet and nominal to-day at 10c.@35c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for extra, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is dull and unsettled in price. Stock 13,836 hhds. and 250 bbls.

OILS—Are quiet and depressed, including Linseed at $1 38@$1 41 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy; 30c.@31c. for Crude; 50c.@51c. for Refined, in bond, and 70c.@71c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quite heavily at reduced prices, but closed more firmly. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., in toto, at $25 75@$26 50, closing at $26 50 for New Mess; $22 50@$23 50 for 1863-64 Mess; $25 for Prime Mess; and $23 75@$23 50 for Old New Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, April delivery, seller's option, at $26@$26 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and down to 11¾c.@15c. for Shoulders; 15c.@16c. for Hams; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon is in limited request, and unsettled in price. Lard is in limited demand, and heavy. Sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at $16 50@$21 for Extra Mess; $13 50@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 250 bbls. Beef Hams are dull and declining; 150 pkgs. were sold at $22@$23 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues limited demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 19c.@21c. for Western. Cheese is in less request at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York:

	Dec. 31, 1864.	April 3, 1865.
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$30 37½@$41 50	$22 50@$26 50
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl	24 50@28 25	22 75@23 50
Cut Meats, ₩ bbl	17¾@— 22	— 14@— 16
Plain Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	19 00@22 00	12 50@13 50
Lard, ₩ lb	— 20@— 24½	— 15½@— 16
State Butter, ₩ lb	— 45@— 60	— 30@— 35
Cheese, ₩ lb	— 16@— 24	— 14@— 24
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50@3 00	3 00@3 25
Eggs, ₩ doz	— 42@— 44	— 28@— 29

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

	April 1, 1865.	March 1, 1865.	April 1, 1864.
Clear	5	1	1,678
Mess	51,261	59,484	55,781
Thin Mess	841	852	1,839
Prime Mess	35,604	35,838	22,192
Plain	12	10	71
Prime	4,422	4,501	3,145
Rumps	239	139	218
Refuse Mess	262	251	967
Refuse Prime Mess	859	1,071	1,507
Refuse Prime	126	96	193
Other Refuse	577	778	1,243
UnInspected	11,305	25,006	13,420
Grand total, bbls	96,152	128,334	101,139

BEEF.

City Mess	—	—	3
Repacked Mess	11,343	6,367	11,934
Repacked Chicago Mess	19,735	13,108	13,564
Railroad Beef	245	288	542
Refuse Mess	944	861	1,498
Other Refuse	180	979	511
Tca Prime Mess	4,922	2,090	3,119
Country Mess	9,369	9,258	6,055
Country Prime	66	175	484
Uninspected tcs	19,283	10,813	6,044
Uninspected bbls	18,627	62,875	16,607
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	83,983	106,511	66,416

SUGARS—Have been in less demand and less buoyant to-day. Sales since our last comprise 187 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are selling slowly at 13¾c.@16c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is dull and nominal. Receipts at the Brooklyn Tobacco Inspection Warehouse in March, 550 hhds.; deliveries therefrom, 1,155 hhds.; stock April 1, 8,436 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $2 12 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of March, Messrs. Tallkamp & Ritchie review thus: "The heavy decline of the premium upon gold during the past month, led to almost a complete stoppage of trade; only a very light business was done in Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool, at prices ranging from 65c.@85c.; closing quite nominal—the very small purchases being insufficient to give tone to the market, and the stock quite limited, and but little left in the interior. Foreign Fine Wools, Cape and Mestizo have continued to be neglected, although they have been offered at considerable loss to the importers. The stock of both is moderate, and the new arrivals are small, and but little is expected, for the reason that those who import them have prospects of a loss instead of a profit. Foreign Medium Wools have shared the same fate as the finer descriptions. The stock is moderate. Foreign Low Wools for carpets and blankets have met with a fair demand at about former prices, reducing them in to gold value, or being sold at gold prices. The arrivals have not been sufficient, however, to cover the sales, and stocks are lighter now than they were a month ago. With the exception of these Low Foreign Wools, prices generally may be considered nominal. The last accounts of the Foreign Markets, mention a decline of 2d.@3d. ₩ lb. on long English Wools, but coarse filling grades of Wool were not much altered in value. Fine clothing kinds, like Australian, Cape and Mestizo, have been in request, and were firmer in prices. Good greasy Cape has been sold at 9d.@10d., and short poor, at 8d. ₩ lb. Average Buenos Ayres Mestizo was selling at 8d.@8½d., in England, and the stocks light. The same class of Wool has been bought largely by Belgium and other continental dealers, nearly clearing the Antwerp and Havre markets. For new arrivals the prospects are pronounced good. The export from England to this country during the last year has declined about 9,000,000 lbs., and from other quarters our imports of Wool have fallen off likewise, especially since the adoption of the very high rates of duty upon the raw material, the consequences of which will soon be felt more seriously by both the Wool growers and Wool manufacturers. The imports of Wool into New-York for the years 1862, were 88 801 bales, 37,347,813 lbs.; 1863, 106,841 bales, 48,881,361 lbs.; 1864, 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; from Dec. 26, 1864, to Feb. 20, 1865, 8,355 bales, 4,477,525 lbs.; for month ending March 27, 1865, 6,849 bales, 3,138, 941 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

	Cents ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	75@ 80
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	68@ 72
Three-fourths blood fleece, Native and one-fourth blood fleece	70@ 73
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	90@ 95
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	75@ 80
One-half and three quarter blood fleece, Native and one-quarter blood fleece	75@ 80
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece, One-half and three-quarters blood fleece, Native and one-quarter blood fleece, Common fleece	65@ 72

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	65@72
Unwashed fleece	48@50
Southern unwashed fleece	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece burry	30@35

Texas.

Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece	30@38
Unwashed fleece bury	28@32

California.

Washed fleece	85@77
Unwashed fleece, fine, Unwashed fleece, medium	55@64
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@24
Unwashed burry, coarse	18@27
Pulled fine	67@70
Pulled medium	50@65
Pulled common	42@52

Pulled Wool.

New-York City, Extra	70@ 80
New-York City, Superfine	67@ 75
New-York City, No. 1	50@ 60
New-York City, No. 2	38@ 20
Country, Extra	80@ 85
Country, Superfine	75@ 80
Country, No. 1	55@ 60
Country, No. 2	18@ 22
Lambs	70@ 78
Western limed pulled	56@ 68
Southern limed pulled	43@ 58
Tub washed	80@ 98

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 19	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 20	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 20	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	March 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Dublin	March 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Etna	March 22	Liverpool	New-York.
China	March 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Palestine	March 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at 4 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River 3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad 3 P. M.
North Mails 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 3, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Van Voorhis.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with; that in consequence of the reception of telegraphic dispatches announcing the capture of Richmond and the observance of the day as one of jubilee, this board do now adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, and that three cheers be given for the success of our gallant armies, which have been duly seconded, the President put the motion to the board, which was unanimously adopted, and the board adjourned, with three cheers for the success vouchsafed to the invincible armies of the Union.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. Address E. M., Broadway Post-office, between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 13 Renwick-st., and will give the best city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE, by a woman from Paris, to take care of children over six years of age; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 50 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—LADIES DESIROUS of engaging superior domestics, for city and country—cooks, nurses, waitresses, housemaids and seamstresses, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, may be immediately supplied with those highly recommended from the first families in Brooklyn, by applying at MANNING'S Select Agency, (A. A. Lowes' Building,) opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has good city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 502 2d-av., corner of 26th-st., first floor, front room, over the saloon. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best city reference for honesty, neatness, &c. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or light chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant young girl; no objection to go in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 14th-st. Call at the basement door from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT help, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farmhands, laborers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or do chamberwork and take the care of children, by a very genteel and very experienced girl; is well informed; a thorough waitress, and in either capacity a most valuable servant; refers to her last place. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 30 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; is a good plain sewer; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and also a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day or month. Call at No. 638 2d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a willing, economical servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; very neat and respectful; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, with a family going to Europe, as children's nurse; or would wait on an invalid lady; is not subject to sea sickness; can give the best of city references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; understands all kinds of sewing, can cut and fit children's clothes; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 216 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children; no objection to chamberwork; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good city reference from her last situation. Call at No. 268 18th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; understands all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 216 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged lady, who is capable to take the entire charge, and has thorough practical experience; best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. G. T., No. 59 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, for three days, third house from Hicks-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands her business perfectly; city reference. Call at 155 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing; is a good plain sewer, and has no objection to traveling; the best of city reference. Apply at No. 111 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who is a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and sewing; good city reference given. Apply at No. 944 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as professed cook in a private family; wishes to go to the country; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 36 Essex-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 625 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 169 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUAUION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and deserts; the best of city reference; none but a small private family need apply. Call at No. 19 27th st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has excellent reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 83 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE, by a respectable girl with references, here or to accompany a family to Europe; speaks German also. Apply at the German Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meat and games; no objection to a boarding house or hotel; will go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country for a large number of competent servants of all nations; professed cooks, cook, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, ladies' maids, housewaiters, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress, or chambermaid and se

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—PUNCH AND JUDY. Afternoon and evening—MARENMA OF MADRID.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—GRAND MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

WINTER GARDEN—CORPORAL CARTOUCHE; OR, THE FORLORN HOPE.

NIBLO'S—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S—THE PRIMA DONNA.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MILTON GALLERY—(No. 646 Broadway)—MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

To Our Readers.

In consequence of the very heavy pressure of advertisements, we are compelled to publish a supplementary sheet of twelve columns as part of this morning's TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

When our summary of war events closed yesterday, it was at the point where Gen. GRANT announced a temporary cessation of hostilities on Sunday evening. Up to that time our arms had met with almost unvarying success; save the little filip of a reverse on the first advance beyond the Boydtown road, nothing had gone amiss. The grand march was FORWARD; the stern resolve and unconquerable will of the "Northern horde" were in full activity; it was evident that our leaders had resolved to manifest our real strength—that this was no mild reconnoissance, no holiday parade, but that every step and every manœuvre meant business. The hour and the man had come; the long-delayed and ardently prayed-for time was present; the day of doom for the rebellion had dawned. We have already briefly sketched the main features of the contest, from the commencement of GRANT'S movement on Wednesday morning until the lull in the furious contest on Sunday afternoon. From that point the record is broken; results so grand and overwhelming as to dwarf all ordinary details, arrest the attention—RICHMOND IS CAPTURED! The grand significance of this truth needs no interpretation—the nation breathes freely—the end draws nigh. This most important fact since the first gun was fired at Sumter, was announced early yesterday morning in an EXTRA TIMES, in the following brief telegram from the President:

"This morning, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT reports Petersburgh evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating rebel army." This glorious announcement was very soon followed by a note from the Secretary of War, which read: "It appears from a dispatch of Gen. WEITZEL, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command ARE IN RICHMOND, having taken it (Richmond) at 8½ this morning." This was enough; all doubt was removed; the truth was manifest; the rebel stronghold was ours; the Libby prison, the accursed Belle Island, the capital of the arch-conspirator were under the bayonets of Union troops. The announcement was hailed with the wildest manifestations; such beaming faces, such cordial hand-shakings, and even embracings, such indifference to all other things, such haste to display some manifest token of loyalty never before occurred. All at once the city was radiant with "red, white and blue;" business was instantly suspended; even gold speculators forgot their peril, and sang and danced and made speeches, and gray-beards were boys again; Wall-street became a play-ground, and the most astonishing pranks were indulged in by staid old fogies, whose hearts for once triumphed over conventional dignity. While these astounding events were going on, a brief interruption was made—at about 2:30 P. M.—to read the following telegram, sent under the sanction of the War Department: "Gen. WEITZEL telegraphs as follows: 'We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place. Am making every effort to put it out. The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. Gen. GRANT started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road, to cut off LEE'S retreating army, if possible. President LINCOLN has gone to the front.'" This made "assurance doubly sure," and gloriously closed a day that will live with Bunker Hill and Yorktown. No such excitement has been seen in New-York since, almost four years ago, the sullen echoes of BEAUREGARD'S fire upon Sumter startled the nation, and brought into the streets and marts of trade the pale faces and firm-set teeth of a betrayed and insulted people.

We learn from Arkansas that Gen. M. JEFF THOMPSON is lurking somewhere north of the Arkansas River, and making an effort to get up a command. He recently issued a printed order as commander of the "Department of Northern Arkansas and Missouri," directing deserters and absentees to rejoin their respective commands by the 1st of May. A full pardon is promised if the delinquents report by that time; otherwise, they are to be treated with all the rigors of martial law. He denounces guerrilla warfare and bushwhacking, and assures citizens who remain in peaceful pursuits at home that they shall not be molested, no matter what may be their political faith.

The Raleigh *Progress*, of the 29th ult., says: "The two armies are probably not far apart. SHERMAN pondering what is best to be done, and JOHNSTON watching him with a keen and sleepless eye. We think there will be a demonstration of some kind soon."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

No business of importance was done yesterday, the exciting news from Richmond having so discomposed the members that work was pretty much out of the question. The occupation of Richmond was announced early in the morning, and a recess was at once indulged in.

GENERAL NEWS.

The village of New-Liberty, Ill., on the Ohio River, has been almost totally annihilated by the high water in that stream, aided by a severe gale that swept over that region on Sunday, the 12th instant. Houses were demolished, and the inhabitants driven out, until there were but two dwellings that had not been destroyed. Nearly all the houses were swept from their foundations. The damage in the town was estimated at $18,000, and in the surrounding country still greater damage was done.

The St. Lawrence, a river not often given to unseemly rising, is now on the rampage at Montreal. By reason of an ice-block near Montreal the water has risen to an unprecedented height, and at one time threatened disaster to the great tubular bridge. No serious damage was done, however, and at latest advices the water was falling.

We learn from San Domingo that the stories of a political revolution there are untrue. The republic is peaceful, and the new government has been quietly organized. Gen. ROMAS has been chosen President, and a constituent Congress of nine representatives from each commune has been called.

The Indians in New-Mexico are growing troublesome. Three citizens were lately murdered by some Apaches. Military affairs in New-Mexico appear to have been stupidly managed. The cavalry appear to have been used for escorting trains and doing garrison duty, instead of moving aggressively on the Indians and cleaning them out.

Nassau is a new and rich field for speculators. There is such an accumulation of all kinds of goods intended for the blockade-running trade, that the warehouses are overrun, and bales of army blankets are piled up on the sides of the streets, and selling at 60 cents a pair.

News from Hayti is to the 25th ult. The late disastrous fire at Port-au-Prince still absorbed public attention, and liberal subscriptions were in progress in other parts of the country. The government appropriates $300,000. Political news is unimportant.

The old members of the Virginia Legislature are mostly reelected, or all that wanted to be. The *Examiner* says: "Some of the members are returned by a refugee constituency, varying in numbers from one hundred to half a dozen."

Some Kentucky slave-drivers lately went to Indianapolis, and tried to coax away, and then to steal the wives and children of some colored soldiers. They had to go back without them.

TRUE GARLAND, for twenty-five years the stage-driver between Pittsfield and Concord, N. H., died on Friday evening at the age of 46. He was twice a member of the State Legislature.

Gen. JAMES F. WADE, son of Senator BEN, of Ohio, has been made post commandant of Covington and Newport, Ky.

The vital question in making up the next Kentucky Legislature will be in regard to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The Nicaragua Senate has passed a bill to give 240 acres of good land to every white settler. A good chance for profitable emigration.

In De Kalb County, Illinois, butter is 22 cents per pound, eggs 18 cents per dozen, lard 18 cents per pound, hogs 11 cents per pound in bulk.

A railroad is to be built from Rondout, N. Y., the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Port Jervis, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad.

A considerable fire occurred in Toursville, Ky., on Sunday night. Loss about $80,000.

Cincinnati yesterday elected a Union Mayor Col. L. A. HARRIS, by a handsome majority.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Justice BARBOUR and a jury, a suit was tried involving the question as to whether or not it is negligence to leave a horse unfastened in the streets of this city. About the 1st of June last, Mr. DOMINICK HART, aged 60 years, while walking along one of the streets in the upper part of the city, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse. His injuries were so serious that he died two days after. His widow brought an action against the owners of the horse to recover the sum of $5,000, as provided by statute. It was left to the jury as a question of fact whether the horse was properly secured when the defendants left it on the street, and if not so secured, whether it was negligence. The jury are to render a sealed verdict this morning.

In business circles yesterday, the all-absorbing topic was the glorious news from GRANT'S heroic army. At the Produce Exchange, as elsewhere, the excitement and enthusiasm were unbounded. Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were unusually limited in extent, and prices lower and irregular. Flour declined 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl. Wheat 5c.@10c.; Corn, 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel; Whisky, 3c.@4c. ℔ gallon; Pork, 50c. ℔ bbl.; Lard, ¼c.; Cotton, 1c.@2c ℔ lb.; Petroleum, 2c.@3c. ℔ gallon; Freights dull.

Four hundred and sixty-nine deaths occurred in the city during the past week—103 men, 87 women, 160 boys and 119 girls—being an increase of one over the number recorded the previous week, and a decrease of 12 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 64, convulsions 42, diphtheria 21, bronchitis 14, typhus fever 26, inflammation of the bowels 42, small-pox 19.

An action against two alleged bounty-jumpers was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge CARDOZA. Two men named JOHN THISTLE and JAMES ROGERS, were sued by a man named ALFRED KERSHAW, who alleges that he has been swindled by the defendants out of the sum of $301. The trial was not concluded when the court adjourned.

The celebrated Merchant Will Case came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge PECKHAM. Only two witnesses were examined. One important witness not being in attendance, after having been properly subpœnaed, the Court directed that an attachment issue against him. The investigation will be resumed at 10 A. M. this morning.

Government gold-bearing securities were eagerly sought after, through the commission houses yesterday, at firm and advancing prices. The glorious war news tended decidedly to foster the demand for these bonds, as also for the new 7-30 currency loan, now in process of distribution. The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, last week, reached $14,288,150, or an average of $2,381,360 per day. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan averaged 1,652 a day.

The Gold Room fell *nine per cent.* yesterday on the news from Richmond. At the Stock Exchange Government Stocks were firm and the railroads generally in demand. Money easy at 6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers. There was great excitement, great crowds and continued speech-making in Wall-street through business hours. Last evening the Gold Market opened at 145¾ and closed at 146½.

The live stock markets yesterday were well stocked with most kinds of live animals. Beef cattle sold about 1¼c. ℔ lb. dressed weight below the rates last week. Extras at 24¼c. ℔ lb.; from this down to 12½c.@15c. ℔ lb. for poor cattle. Sheep, veals and live hogs also have declined a little.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.—If President LINCOLN has "gone to the front," or entered Richmond, he has departed widely from the discretion and good judgment which have hitherto marked his conduct. We can readily understand his personal eagerness to witness events of such transcendent importance as the defeat of the rebel army and the capture of the rebel capital; but we deem it his duty to have subordinated all such personal predilections to the higher considerations of public duty which the case involves. Mr. LINCOLN'S life may be of no special value to himself, and of no more value to others, considered merely in his personal relations, than that of any other man. But his official position makes it of special value to the country, and he has no right to put it at the mercy of any lingering desperado in Richmond, or of any stray bullet in the field, unless some special service can be rendered by his personal presence. It seems to us he might have left to Gen. GRANT the closing up of the great campaign which he has so wisely planned and so ably executed,—and that his own share in the great transaction might have been as well performed at Washington as in front of Richmond. If nothing happens to him, this gratification of a very natural curiosity will be of little public consequence. But if he should happen to be singled out as a worthy mark for some reckless and desperate rebel sharpshooter, the country will scarcely approve the rashness which may have thrown its whole political organization into hopeless and needless confusion.

Richmond and Victory.

The dawn of yesterday morning saw the solution of the mighty question which has for four years been under the discussion of the sword by the two greatest armies which have fought anywhere on the globe for the last fifty years. In the early hours of the resplendent day the flag of the Union was borne victoriously into the rebel capital and citadel which has so long withstood and defied the utmost power of our arms. The great rebel army had been driven from its works and trenches in front of Petersburgh, had been forced from the fortifications around Richmond, and was flying, in route and dismay, for the mountains and the plains, where it would but meet new and fresh forces prepared to effect its utter demolition. We may imagine from the feelings of the spectators at this distance, and all over the land, what were those of the actors on the spot—with what enthusiasm the whole of the veteran Army of the Potomac saw that the long-sought prize was gained—that their great struggle was crowned with success, and that the hour of final triumph and peace would soon be theirs and their country's.

The operation which has thus grandly terminated the great campaign which opened in July, 1861, was commenced on Wednesday morning last, and thus lasted through just five days. During the last three of these days there was fierce, bloody, continuous fighting, whose success is shown not only in the fall of Petersburgh and Richmond, but in the thwarting of the enemy at every position, and in the vast captures of prisoners and guns. Up to the afternoon of Sunday the forces of GRANT had made prisoners *twelve thousand* of the rebel soldiers of LEE; and we have no doubt that the casualties of battle during the three days' struggle reduced it by greater numbers even than these; so that it is safe to suppose that on yesterday morning not only the political chief of the rebellion found himself without a capital, but its military chief found himself without an army. If the whole of LEE'S force could not withstand GRANT behind the tremendous works which had been for four years in construction and perfection, how can this miserable remnant withstand him even for a day in the open field? When they learn of the fall of their capital, they will give up the cause as lost and will fight no more, while such forces as may still attempt to cohere will be scattered to the winds by the cavalry of SHERIDAN. Such is now the wrecked and hopeless condition of LEE'S army and the Southern Confederacy.

It only remains now for SHERMAN to scatter the chaff under JOHNSTON, and we will have an end of this whole rebel military power.

It has been a long and desperate struggle for Richmond, and it will be forever memorable in the annals of the Union, as well as in the history of the war. The many officers, who have led the various armies—McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Pope, Meade and, finally, Grant—the different routes taken to the rebel capital, the various circumstances and vast sacrifices of the successive efforts—the great number of gigantic battles—all pass before the mind, as they have previously sunk deeply into the hearts and fortunes of the nation.

To the veteran and grand Army of the Potomac, which has thus crowned its labors in triumph and covered itself with glory, the nation gives boundless honor. Its greatheroism, its great character, will make it and its deeds immortal. To all its commanders be honor. And to the great leader and chief who has directed and secured its triumphs, the people and history accord honor forever.

GRANT'S PLANS.—We have no doubt whatever that at the remarkable council at City Point last week, in which President LINCOLN, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN took part, the great movement which has resulted in the fall of Richmond was fully discussed. But we have the best of reasons for believing that the movement in nearly all its details was planned, and the time of its execution decided upon by the Lieutenant-General for weeks before the visit of Gen. SHERMAN to the James River—indeed, before Gen. SHERMAN'S army had emerged from the bogs of South Carolina. The time of its execution depended much more upon the completion of SHERIDAN'S cavalry campaign from the Shenandoah Valley to Petersburgh, than upon the advance of the army of SHERMAN. Indeed, the coöperation of SHERIDAN was an essential part of the present operation; but so well assured was his success in his last campaign, and so precisely was the time of his arrival at GRANT'S headquarters calculated upon, that everything was in readiness for his advent.

But though the fact is undoubted that the late movement was fully drawn up and decided upon weeks ago, it is equally true that it was only part of a great combination embracing the operations of all the armies in North Carolina and Virginia—those of SCHOFIELD, TERRY and SHERMAN, as well as those of ORD, MEADE and SHERIDAN—not to speak of the forces of THOMAS and STONEMAN in East Tennessee. Each, in its place and circumstances, had its share and lot in the matter.

The Fall of Richmond, the Fall of the Confederacy.

In the boastful message delivered by DAVIS to his Congress, at the close of last year, the chief of the rebel conspirators said there was no military success which could accomplish the destruction of the Southern Confederacy. "Not the fall," said he, "of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can affect the issue of the present contest."

Words like these, uttered by a resolute and desperate man, controlling an armed and disciplined force on whose fealty he could thoroughly depend, ought to be of more account to-day, when the contingencies to which they point have arisen, than they were at the close of last year. But their significance is vastly lessened when we recall the important fact that while DAVIS was thus hectoring his recalcitrant legislators, and parading the invincibility of his dominion, the best informed and the most responsible representatives of the opinion of the South boldly pronounced his soothsayings a delusion, and his vain-glorious boastings a lie. Said the Richmond *Examiner* quoting DAVIS' words: "*Let not this fatal error be harbored till it takes root in the imagination. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation.*" The outspoken journalist further declared that the war, carried on after the surrender of Richmond, would degenerate into an irregular contest, "which would have no other purpose than *the mere defence or present safety of those immediately persisting in it.*"

We do not know, looking over the numerous points of the extraordinary picture presented in the article from which we quote, that it would be possible to present a more powerful array of arguments to sustain the theory that *the overthrow of the rebel seat of power seals the final doom of the entire Confederacy.* The article, which we quote in another column, is only less applicable to the situation now than it was a month ago, that every day intervening has seen the national army growing in strength, tightening its unyielding grasp, perfecting its combinations, and pressing irresistibly onward in its triumphant march. In all else the relative condition of the opposing forces invites the application of the picture so forcibly drawn of the rebel government, driven from its local habitation, groping its way through uncertain latitudes in the wake of disjointed bands of guerrilla troopers, its separate members each bent exclusively on the safety of his individual self, with all that laid claim to the name of a Confederacy abandoned to accident, or to the clemency of the victors.

Since DAVIS last prophesied what should succeed the fall of Richmond, SHERIDAN has swept out of existence every line of supply—on the parallel of Richmond by which a rebel force could even be temporarily fed in the latitude of Richmond; SHERMAN has met and defeated the only force by which LEE could hope to defend his remaining channels of supply; THOMAS has barred the line of egress for the military relics of the Confederacy by South Western Virginia, and Eastern Tennessee; HANCOCK holds guard on the only possible northerly line of retreat; while GRANT having by a terrific and overwhelming succession of blows drawn his gigantic cordon of veteran troops around the rebel headquarters, has forced the evacuation at once of both Richmond and Petersburgh, and is to-day in search of the shattered remnants of what, but a few months ago, was the most formidable rebel force known to modern revolutionary epochs.

Such is the situation in which the inglorious flight of LEE from Richmond has left the "Confederacy" at home. What its situation will hereafter be abroad when this news reaches the political market of Europe, we may in part conjecture from the rapid decay of those "sympathizing" influences and agencies, which, under the varying guise of neutrality, belligerent immunities, and belligerent responsibility, have helped so much to prolong and embitter the conflict now closing. Three weeks ago the financial agencies of the rebellion were practically closed in England. In the keen-scented circles of Lombard-street these victories of GRANT and this midnight flight of LEE were all discounted in advance; and *there* the consternation and surprise will be less real and less visible than among those knavish political associations in England and France which have labored with unflagging zeal for the rebels, as promoters of forcible intervention. With these the intimation that the game is up will bring a sudden and surprising change of tone. Every hound in the pack that has barked, or set, or pointed for the rebel conspirators, will turn relentlessly upon his late masters, from the London leading oracle to the dirtiest of the Provincial touters. Cabinets and Princes will hasten to the conclusion that what they deemed a permanently established power, was after all but a rebellious outbreak whose existence it will be the part of wisdom to forget. In all these regards the forecast of those Confederates who saw in the fall of Richmond, the fall of the Confederacy, promises to be fully justified.

To-day—wherever DAVIS and his Confederate Council may chance to be—they stand before their wretched victims, and before the world, henceforth, not in the character of a government, either *de facto* or *de jure*, but as political outcasts from a community they have aimed to ruin, and as outlaws from every immunity of citizenship. Hereafter, if the rebel leaders even should struggle to keep up for the time some armed organization, they can no longer assume the appearance of giving laws to any section of the Confederacy—either in civil or military affairs. The machinery—such as it was—of their political system, is wiped out of existence, and with it has gone every element of cohesion, every facility for political combination, for military recruitment, for provisioning, or attempting to pay the rank and file of their soldiery, and for making even the semblance of a figure in the world abroad, as a community having common purposes, or a common line of action. The fall of Richmond is practically the fall of the Confederacy.

The Rise and Fall of Gold.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his friends, who were so anxious to put down gold by acts of Congress, are, we hope, gratified by this time that they were not allowed to try the experiment. We have had for the last two or three years a large number of wiseacres who were firmly satisfied that all that was needed to keep gold down was to "punish the speculators," and that it was entirely owing to their evil machinations that it had reached the unconscionable height at which it sometimes figured. They got a chance to put their plan into execution, and carried a bill through for the purpose last year. Gold immediately rose to the highest point which it ever reached. The bill was immediately repealed—but the mischief was done. The price of coin did not come down materially for nearly three months; and the worst of it was that the prices of all commodities had risen with it, and even in a still greater ratio, and, as usual, did not fall as it fell, and the burdens of the poor were thus greatly and suddenly increased. We venture to assert that the speculators have not in their whole career accomplished half as much mischief in the same space of time as this one piece of foolish and ignorant legislation. One good, however, resulted from it. It was thus fully, and, we believe, satisfactorily proved, that the price of gold could not be kept down, or, to speak more correctly, the price of paper kept up by penal enactments.

It still remained, however, to be shown that neither the speculators nor anybody else could keep the price of gold up in the teeth of substantial military successes. We have now been treated to this demonstration also. The speculators have just as strong an interest in keeping gold up and rising, and just as strong a desire to do so, during the last three months, as they have ever had. And yet it has been steadily falling ever since the possible results of SHERMAN'S movement on Savannah had become apparent—falling, in fact, with a rapidity which has proved disastrous to a great many people, and highly inconvenient to a great many more, as all sudden disturbances in the value of the circulating medium must always do. And if GRANT'S success continues, we venture to predict that so largely is the price of gold affected by the military operations, or in other words, by the impression which those operations make on the popular imagination, it will fall much below the point which the present volume of the currency, and all sensible calculations as to the probable period of a return to specie payments, would indicate as legitimate. In other words, the value which the public places on government paper is so largely affected by the military situation, that they act as if it was sure to be convertible the minute peace was concluded—a result which no sensible man ventures to anticipate. We doubt, in short, if so splendid a demonstration of popular faith in the national credit was ever afforded, as that which we now witness in the price of coin, considering that the amount of paper in circulation is fast approaching $800,000,000.

We trust that after this Mr. STEVENS and those who agree with him, will devote the Summer to a little course of political economy. Any of the elementary works would apparently be very useful to them, as their minds, in all that regards that science, are evidently a "virgin page."

THE ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.—Until yesterday morning there was reasonable ground of doubt whether the Unionists could carry all the Congressional districts of Connecticut. GRANT, however, decided the case in our favor. Under the glorious exhilaration of the news printed by us yesterday, voting for a SEYMOUR or any of his ticket was not to be done. The only Democratic member of Congress, Mr. JAMES E. ENGLISH, who was chosen in 1861 by 1,004 majority, and in 1863 by 1,030 majority, is now displaced, and New-England will undoubtedly present in the coming Congress a delegation entirely unanimous for the right side. Mr. SWEAT was defeated in Maine, Mr. MARCY in New Hampshire, and now Mr. ENGLISH in Connecticut, gives place to a sound Republican and Unionist. The members already chosen to the Thirty-ninth Congress now stand: Union, 142; Democrat, 85; Rhode Island will elect two Union men to-morrow; and Kentucky, Tennessee, and perhaps other Southern States will swell the number. Last November, Mr. LINCOLN'S majority in Connecticut was 2,406; last April BUCKINGHAM had, for Governor, 5,658 over SEYMOUR. Now BUCKINGHAM has between 10,000 and 12,000 majority, all the Congressmen are Unionists, and all of the twenty-one Senators are of the same political faith. The House of Assembly is more than three-fourths Republican.

The following State officers and Congressmen have been elected, all Unionists:

Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Lieutenant-Governor—ROGER AVERILL.
Secretary of State—J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.
Treasurer—GABRIEL W. COTT.
Comptroller—LEMAN W. CUTLER.
Congressmen—1. HENRY C. DEMING, reëlected; 2. SAMUEL L. WARNER, in place of JAMES E. ENGLISH, Democrat, not renominated; 3. AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, reëlected; 4. JOHN H. HUBBARD, reëlected.

THE LAST DITCH.—The City of Richmond was, after all, the last ditch. Charleston had succumbed. Wilmington and Savannah had succumbed, and every place from Norfolk to New-Orleans—from Little Rock to Knoxville had succumbed. Now that the Confederacy has fought its last fight, in its last ditch, let it own up that it is dead.

WHERE IS JEFF. DAVIS?—Where is JEFF. DAVIS? Where can he possibly set up a new capital? Will he follow the example of Judas and hang himself?

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Ten Thousand Republican Majority—Gain of One Member of Congress—New England Sends No Democrat to Washington—A Fitting Response to Grant's Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3, 1865.

We have reelected Gov. BUCKINGHAM by about 10,000 majority, and have also elected our entire Congressional delegation. So New-England will send none but Republicans to Congress next Winter.

Of twenty-one State Senators, we elect every man. Glory enough for one day. Three times three, for GRANT and our crowning victory!

N. D. SPERRY, Chairman
of Union State Committee.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HARTFORD, Mondy, April 3—8 P. M.

The State has gone Union by a very large majority.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, April 3—8 P. M.

Middletown is Union by 123 majority. The Senator elected from this district is Union.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3—8:45 P. M.

New-Haven gives Buckingham, Union candidate for Governor, 324 majority; and gives Samuel Warren, Union candidate for Congress in the Second District, 288 majority.

For Representatives in the State Legislature, E. J. Sanford, Union, has 150 majority in the Fourth District; Lynde Harrison, Union, has 550 majority in the Sixth District.

Mr. Warner, for Congress, in the Second District has about 1,500 majority.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3—9 P. M.

The Union Senator in the First District has 630 majority; in the Second District, 702 majority; in the Eighteenth District, 260 majority—a Union gain.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3—8:30 P. M.

The following is the vote of Hartford:

Governor—Buckingham, (Union,) 2,420; Seymour, (Dem.,) 2,172.

Congress—Deming, (Union,) 2,400; Mitchell, (Dem.,) 2,158.

The Union candidates for Representatives have 200 majority.

DANBURY, Ct., Monday, April 3.

The Eleventh Senatorial District gives the following majorities for Buckingham: Danbury, 206; Ridgefield, 119; Bethel, 106; Redding, 56. For Seymour: Brookfield, 39; New-Fairfield, 32; Newton, 109; Sherman, 31. The majorities for the candidates to Congress are about the same as those for Governor.

Francis A. Sandford is elected Senator by 217 majority.

State Representatives elected: From Danbury, David P. Nichols and Wm. H. Tweedy [Union]; from Bethel, Nehemiah B. Corning [Union]; from Ridgefield, Hiram O. Nash and Ebenezer W. Keeler [Union]; from New-Fairfield, Dimon Disbrow [Democrat]; from Brookfield, Curtis Morris [Democrat]; from Newton, two Democrats; from Sherman, Wm. B. Pepper [Democrat].

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3.

11 *P. M.*—Hartford County complete gives Buckingham, 8,108; Seymour, 6,214; a Union gain of 1,164.

All the Union Congressmen are elected, and also nearly all the Union State Senators and Representatives.

11:30 *P. M.*—Henry C. Deming has 2,228 majority with Somers and Union to hear from, which towns will give him about 50 more.

Gov. Buckingham is reëlected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

The four Union Congressmen are elected by majorities of from 1,500 to 4,000 each.

The Senate is all Union, and the House is about three-quarters Union.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 3.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked consent to introduce several remonstrances against the extension of the Second and Third-avenue Railroad, which was objected to.

The Underground Railroad Bill was considered and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Canal Claim Bills consumed the remainder of the session.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 3.

The bill to amend the charter of the Hermitage Association of New-York was passed.

Mr. VAN BUREN announced the evacuation of Petersburgh, which was received with loud applause.

The roll of members was then called, and sixty-two answered to their names.

The occupation of Richmond by Gen. WEITZEL was then announced and received with great cheering.

Mr. VAN BUREN moved that in honor of the event the House take a recess until 7½ o'clock this evening, which was carried with great applause, the members rising and cheering.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Monday, April 3.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Homœopathic State Medical Society; also the annual report of the State Agricultural Society.

After some time spent in the consideration of claim bills, the House adjourned.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 3.

Two million one hundred and eight thousand three hundred dollars' worth of the 7-30 loan was taken to-day. The largest Western amount was $100,000 from Lancaster, Penn., the largest Eastern amount $150,000 from Philadelphia, and fourteen hundred and seventy-three individual subscriptions. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. are meeting with the greatest success with this loan.

Municipal Election, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 3.

At the municipal election, to-day, JAMES S. THOMAS, Republican, was reëlected Mayor by a large majority.

It is reported that the rebels have taken Fort Smith, Ark. It lacks confirmation.

Accident at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, April 3.

EARL P. MASON, a leading business man of this city, President of the Burnside Rifle Company, had his left leg shattered this afternoon, by the unintentional discharge of a rifle at the works.

FAREWELL WEHLI-KATOW CONCERT.—Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, having recovered from his indisposition, will positively perform at the last concert of the ERRAKOSCH troupe, at Niblo's Saloon, next Wednesday evening. An entirely new programme will be introduced. Tickets already purchased will be available on that occasion.

THE GREAT SHOWMAN AS A LAWMAKER.—Mr. PHINEAS T. BARNUM, whom everybody knows, was yesterday elected a representative in the Connecticut Legislature from the town of Fairfield, by 187 majority. It is very certain that the people of Fairfield will have a faithful and vigilant representative.

THE RECENT VICTORIES AND THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the board last evening, a resolution offered by Alderman BLISS was unanimously adopted, to the effect that, in view of the recent great victories, and the general excitement and exultation of the public, the board should suspend business and take part in the rejoicings now going on. The board promptly adjourned.

THE ABANDONMENT OF RICHMOND.

The Downfall of Richmond the End of the Rebellion — Prophetic Words from the Richmond Examiner.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

In the extraordinary message which Mr. DAVIS recently addressed to Congress he declared that "if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings at some new legislative seat for an indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. There are no vital points, on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can affect the issue of the present contest." In the African Church, a fortnight ago, he reiterated these extravagant propositions. Mr. BENJAMIN afterward took up the theme on the same rostrum, and spoke of evacuating this city with equal flippancy. Inconsiderate persons and newspapers, we observe with pain, repeat the same ideas; as if they positively desired the country to be taught that the abandonment of this vital position would not only be of no injury to the Confederacy, but of positive advantage.

Let not this fatal error be harbored till it takes root in the imagination. *The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion will have more to do than purpose; which would have no other object than the mere defence or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a Confederacy and securing its recognition among nations, would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned, its Government set adrift, and its army withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.*

It is idle to pretend that Richmond is of no more importance than Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be fatal to the Confederacy. If it had not been a vital point, why has so much effort been expended for its reduction and in its defence? It has been the great objective point of the enemy through four successive campaigns. The Confederacy has spared no pains or exertions, no cost of blood or treasure, to make good its defence. It is the capital of the last of the border States, commanding the entire portion of Virginia east of the Alleghanies, and the most important division of North Carolina. It is situated 140 miles from the sea, yet large ships can unload from its wharves. The occupation of Richmond in strong force by the enemy would necessarily drive the Confederate armies out of Virginia, and render all Eastern North Carolina untenable; and, once gained by a power having command of the water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. *It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defence. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon the popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems of the semblance of authority.*

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in numbers, *it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body guard for a few officers.* From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents; while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals; so that every "rebel" would fight thence ord with a halter round eis neck.

Virginia, though slow to come into the Confederacy, has been throughout the contest its main stay and support. It has borne the brunt of every campaign. It has suffered the ravages of war more severely than all the other States together. Every county in the State has felt the hand of the enemy. Its richest and best districts have been utterly desolated. Its sufferings have not only been severe beyond description, but continuous and unceasing. For four years it has been the common campaign and battle-ground for the largest armies and bloodiest conflicts of modern times. No country in the world ever sustained as heavy losses or endured as hard a fate, with more heroism or fortitude. The evacuation of Richmond would be the abandonment of Richmond—forever—and without any rational hope of a return. Is it possible that such a desertion could be contemplated after the events of this war? Even if the act were not suicidal in policy, could the Confederacy now consent to cast away this worn and devastated but still powerful Commonwealth as an old shoe that could be put to no further use?

Aside from the disgrace that would attach to such ingratitude, the Confederacy could not afford to put Gen. GRANT into possession of Richmond, a depot and base a hundred and forty miles from the sea, and in the midst of of Southern Virginia yet with water carriage to the door, and thus relinquish its last hold upon the last of the border States. It could not expect to continue the struggle with any hope of success, after abandoning States whence its most numerous recruits are obtained, a soil on which its armies have been uniformly victorious, and *withdrawing to States where defeat has constantly attended them.* The abandonment of Virginia would be equivalent to executing a quit claim deed to all the Border States, together with Tennessee and North Carolina. Two lines of railways radiate from here into the most populous and influential districts of this latter State, subjecting its best portions to the control of any considerable military power having its base at Richmond. Is the Confederacy's wealth in population and territory now so great that it can afford to make a voluntary donation of all this territory, resurrendering its jurisdiction to the Gulf States, and South Carolina, already overrun?

If Richmond be held but another six months, the fate of the Confederacy will have been favorably decided. The people will cling to the cause as long as the seat of government is secure. Recent misfortunes will have awakened foreign Powers to the danger which would result to themselves from the restoration of the Union and pacification of this continent, now possessing a trained soldiery more numerous and formidable than any army in Richmond. So long as Richmond and Virginia are ours, the very reverses which have been sustained will nerve our people to renewed exertion, and beguile the enemy into a false confidence. The war cannot be carried on much longer against us if we prove but true to ourselves; *and the single test of success will be our determination and ability to hold Richmond.* Other cities may fall, the rest of the Confederacy may succumb; but the cause still remains safe so long as Richmond and Virginia are held.

Amusements.

The Gottschalk matinée, on Saturday, was a tremendous success. The Academy of Music, where it took place, was filled from pit to dome. Not even with the attraction of a complete opera troupe have we seen the house more fashionably attended. Mr. GOTTSCHALK may well remember the occasion with pride. It will furnish him with a substantial hint that his absence is not desired, and that he may return home again whenever the disposition comes upon him. Mr. GOTTSCHALK played superbly, and in the duos was admirably aided by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON. Miss LUCY SIMONS sang with grace and neat artistic finish, and the marches (from the "Tannhauser" and "Faust") were thundered forth by an army of pianists, led by GOTTSCHALK, SANDERSON and FRADEL. The troupe takes its departure to-day for California.

The Wehli-Katow concert at Irving Hall successfully competed with its big neighbor. Mr. HARRISON's beautiful establishment was filled to its greatest capacity. Those who were present had, unfortunately, to suffer a disappointment. An excuse had to be made for Mr. WEHLI, who was much too unwell to play. A few weeks since he was vaccinated, and the vaccine matter appears to have been of the government quality—that is, warranted to do more harm than good. Violent inflammation and fever have set in, and the gentleman is entirely disabled. In Saturday's emergency, Mr. BASSFORD kindly volunteered to play for Mr. WEHLI, and so contributed directly and gracefully to the pleasure of the audience. Mlle. DE KATOW also gave an extra morceau—playing throughout with great delicacy and grace. Mrs. Morra, the contralto, sang finely, and once more gratified us with her large voice. Signor PAULICONI, the basso, completed the personnel, and Mr. BERGERS was the conductor.

We are desired to state that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. WEHLI, the concert announced for yesterday evening has to be postponed until Wednesday. All tickets for Monday are good on Wednesday.

The theatrical world is comparatively quiet. The managers are reserving their fire for Easter Monday, when Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN are expected to take the town by storm. These celebrated artists have already arrived from California. They will play at the Broadway Theatre—the prices being doubled.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER has a new programme, and gives the first performance of his new spiritual sensation, which—to copy freely from the bill—is to put into the shade everything ever attempted by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS. It is called the "Spirit Sack, or a man sealed up in a bag full of Ghosts." Several other new feats and tricks are to be performed.

Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, one of our most acceptable resident vocalists, will give a grand concert at Irving Hall this (Tuesday) evening, assisted by Signor MORGIARDINI, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. F. J. EBEN, Signor ARELLA and Mr. WM. BERGE.

The very successful pantomime of "Mother Goose" has at length been withdrawn from the programme of the Hippotheatron, and its place was taken last night by a new candidate for public favor entitled the "Fairy Prince O'Donoughue, or The White Horse of Killarney." This is entirely new, and combines the quality of a spectical with the fun of a comic pantomime. It has been placed on the stage—no we can't say that, but on the tan—in the most careful way. A grand *corps de ballet* has been engaged for the fairy business, and new scenery, costumes, decorations and appointments for the rest.

A grand concert will be given at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening in aid of the funds of the Patriot Orphan Home. Several well known artists have volunteered for the occasion, and it will be rendered additionally interesting from the circumstance of Miss SOPHIE S. LA GRANGE (daughter of the celebrated artist) making her first appearance as a pianist.

Mr. F. J. EBEN's concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, was an exceedingly agreeable affair. The gentleman is well known and esteemed as one of our best flute-players. His excellence on the instrument was exhibited in a fantasia on themes from "Norma," which he played exceedingly well, and won and merited an encore. With three amateurs, Mr. EBEN also gave us an agreeable movement from a quartette by KUHLAU, and performed, likewise, in a duo for flute and piano, and in a romanza for flute and horn, (the well-known molisre from "Le Clair.") The remaining numbers of the programme were interpreted by Miss HARRIS, who sings with more care than was her wont; Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, whose true and pure contralto voice is always heard with pleasure; Mr. S. B. MILLS, whose solo was of course encored; Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, who suffered the same fate; Mr. ERNEST PERRINE, and Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW conducted.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. MAX MARETZEK is definitely fixed for the 11th, and the artists will immediately afterward take their departure for Chicago. "Il Poluto" and an act of "La Forza del Destino" will be played. We are desired to state that subscribers can procure their boxes and seats at the Academy of Music, to-day and to-morrow. The public sale of tickets will, we are convinced, commence and end in a day. But the day is not yet announced.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Mr. EDWIN FORREST commenced an engagement at this establishment last night, and was welcomed back by an overflowing audience, whose demonstrations of approval were frequent and enthusiastic. The play selected for the occasion was BULWER'S "Richelieu," of which it is unnecessary to speak, save to say that it was well rendered, and gave abundant satisfaction to those present.

SALLE DIBOLOQUE.—ROBERT HELLER, always willing and agreeable, presented his patrons last night with a fresh programme. Half a dozen new tricks were performed and "explained," with HELLER's usual felicity of manner and dexterity. There came a new spiritual manifestation. Willie was placed in a bag, the neck of which was tied with strings, sealed with wax. Previously his hands had been locked in a pair of handcuffs. In this condition he is placed in a closet. Sounds more or less musical immediately proceed from it, and in a few minutes Willie is discovered sitting on a chair, out of the bag, but with the gyves still upon his wrists, and the bag with the seal unbroken. The question is, how did he get out? If our readers see the trick performed, they will probably be able to explain it.

The American Knights.

TESTIMONY OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The trial of the Chicago Conspirators is still in session at Cincinnati. On Wednesday Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was examined and testified as follows:

I reside in Dayton, and am now practising law. I was a member of the Sons of Liberty. It was in Windsor, C. W., in the month of February, 1864, that this, my first connection with any secret political organization took place. Mr. GREEN and Dr. BARRETT, of whom mention has been made, in the testimony. They were on their way to New-York to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council of what was, as I understood, the American Knights. They stated there were to be some material changes, and desired I should become the chief officer of it. My answer was, that I had understood there was some such organization; that I had always declined having any connection with it, because I apprehended that it might have some connection with the Southern Government, or place its members under some coalesation with reference to that Government, inconsistent with the allegiance of a citizen of the United States, and that I would belong to none that directly or indirectly looked to any sort of connection with those who were in arms against the Federal authority. I expressed my conviction that whereas I had always opposed secret political organizations, as a member of the Democratic party, the time had come when they were stefulland necessary, provided they were kept legitimate. Assurance was given me by those gentlemen that there was nothing of the kind I apprehended in that Order; that a new arrangement of the organization was to be made, and that any objectionable features could be obviated: that it was only a political organization, having reference to affairs in the States that adhered to the Union and recognized the Federal Government and its authority. I accordingly consented, and investigated the principles, ceremonies and obligations of the Order. No part of any of them was read in full, but pamphlets were left with me. This was the extent to which I was a member of that Order.

The witness then stated the facts connected with the change of the American Knights to the Sons of Liberty, and said: I was informed that the ritual and form of expression, at least of the principles, had been changed, and also some part of the obligation; that I had been chosen the chief officer of the organization. He was never present at any meeting of council, lodge or other regular meeting of the Order. There was an informal meeting of members held in Windsor about the 15th of April. Mr. MASTERS was present; also DODD, JUDD and others. At that meeting the entire business transaction related to the Chicago Convention and the condition of the Democratic party. It was agreed that I should write a letter addressed to the Democrats of the United States, defining what I believed to be the duty of the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential election. This was the only meeting of the organization at which I was present except an informal meeting of members during the Chicago Convention, at which I presided as chairman—the question before us being that of a platform and nomination. The reason no letter ever was written is the failure of some one in not sending me a letter that was to call mine out.

The objects of the Order were, first, political, the advancement and success of the Democratic party, especially with reference to the Presidential election; second, as an offset to the Loyal Union League, in the protection of Democrats against violence by mobs, and the destruction of Democratic newspapers; and third, the ultimate object, depending entirely upon whether the contingency should ever arise, of protecting the box, in case of an attempt to suppress elections, either State or Presidential, by force of arms. If there was any other object, it was simply that of individuals, and in disobedience to the known purposes of the Order.

Q.—Had this Order in view any such purpose as affording aid to the Confederate army or the rebellion of the Southern States?

A.—Under no circumstances whatever. On the contrary I had refused to join the preceding organization, because of a suspicion in my mind that something of that kind might have been intended.

Q.—Was the release of the Confederate prisoners of war any purpose contemplated by the Order?

A.—It was not, and I never heard that subject alluded to at any meeting of the Order, nor by any member of the same.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any such Order in the Northern States as the Knights of the Golden Circle?

A.—I never heard of such an organization having an existence in the Northern States; I heard of them as far back as fifteen years ago, but never met any one who claimed to be a member of the Order, though I have seen my own name mentioned as a member; I have no knowledge of the objects of the Order, except such as I have seen stated in connection with Mexico years ago.

Q.—What knowledge have you of the military department of the Sons of Liberty?

A.—I have none, so far as a national organization is concerned; there was nothing of the kind; I have seen it stated in the testimony here, as hearsay of a third person, that I had a staff; I never had anything of the kind, nor thought of it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of the witness was mostly with reference to the points brought out in direct examination, in which he reaffirmed the sentiments contained in the Constitution of the Order, and declared them sound Democratic doctrine. In reference to other matters the witness said: I met JAMES A. BARRETT in Canada in May, 1864. He did not inform me that he had been furnished with money by the Confederate Government. He did speak of the $5,000 that had been collected in Illinois. I had some conversation with JACOB THOMPSON; never with reference to the objects of the Order. He inquired of me, but I told him I could give him no information, as he was not a member. The interview related to what transpired at Niagara Falls between GREELEY and the President. BARRETT has been represented as my chief of staff. He never was, as I never had any such officer. I have had no communication with Canada since I left there. I have understood he had knowledge of the fact that preparation had been made at the time of the Chicago Convention to create trouble at Camp Davis, but he communicated nothing to me. I never was informed by THOMPSON or any one else that he had sent to DODD, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, $75,000 to be used for the purchase of arms and for releasing rebel prisoners. I knew nothing of money being furnished by the Confederate Government.

The letter of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S, put in as evidence in the trial of DODD and others in Indianapolis, was read to the witness who acknowledged its genuineness. He explained that the friend he desired DODD to bring home from Canada, he had reason to believe was engaged in the business of getting arms contrary to express instructions he had given. The individual afterward came to witness' house, but he declined to see him. That individual was BOOKING, he understood, the one engaged in manufacturing Greek fire and shells. Never heard of the Sons of Liberty giving him money for perfecting his invention. It was DODD'S statement that it would be a useful invention for protecting Democratic printing offices, to be used as grenades. I wanted DODD to remove him as soon as possible.

The witness was inquired of as to the number of the Order in the several States, and answered from what he had heard, as heretofore reported. He did not know of more than fifty in Dayton, although Judge-Advocate-General HOLT had said they were there the most numerous; did not know the names of any of the officers in Cincinnati.

The manner of carrying out the objects of the Order was left to the subordinate lodges. I understood there was a military organization in the Order in Indiana. I never acted upon that matter at all; never issued any orders, but disapproved it. The manner in which members were to protect themselves was left to each individual. The contingency of maintaining our rights by force of arms, would be manifest when the suppression of the franchise was attempted. I supposed every Democrat would instinctively act for the preservation of his rights, by force of arms, of course, when the emergency arose. When we were driven to this necessity we would find arms. I said that everything was going on smoothly, and there would be no necessity for it.

Our space will not allow a full report of the close examination in regard to the policy of the Order, as laid down in the printed constitution of the Order; in regard to resistance to usurped authority, and to "expelling by force of arms" those who may assume to exercise undelegated power. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said this doctrine was not questioned until within a few years, and that President LINCOLN himself, in 1848, held these doctrines, and the Judge-Advocate would not have questioned their soundness a few years since.

The witness did not regard himself as now the Supreme Commander of the Order. No successor had been chosen, and he regarded the organization as ceasing to have an existence from the time of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. MCMASTERS will be examined to-day.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 2.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, from New-Orleans 27th ult., has passed up with 30 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Major-Gen. POPE and staff arrived at Memphis on the 31st., en route to Helena, probably on a tour of inspection.

Forty-two bales of cotton from Memphis have passed up.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 27.

The steamer *Guiding Star* was hard aground on the bar this morning.

Arrived: bark *Happy*, Bordeaux; brig *Sarah Peters*, Boston.

Cotton nominal and no sales. Sugar and Molasses dull and lower. Superfine Flour $8. Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 28.

Business is much paralysed by Eastern telegrams. The rise in sterling is cotemporaneous with the fall in gold. It is not understood that the rise in legal-tenders advances in the same ratio that gold declines. They are selling at 61¾. Commerce from this port is much less in volume latterly, owing to a falling off in exports caused by a scarcity of breadstuffs.

Treasure receipts continue heavy. Crop prospects are everywhere excellent. Sales to-day, 3,000 bbls. California crushed sugar at 16 cents.

Arrived, ship *Cremorne*, New-York.

Three Guerrillas Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 3.

Scouts from Fort Donnelson, on Friday, chased three guerrillas into a mill between the fort and Clarksville. The scouts killed one of them by shooting him, and then set the mill on fire and burned the other two to death.

Evening Exchange.

$135,000	Amer. Gold..	145⅞	300	R. S. & N. I.....	53
50,000	do.....	145⅞	300	do.....s3	53¼
20,000	do.....	146	900	do.....	53⅜
10,000	U. S. Cer...s3	93¼	100	do.....	53½
200	N. Y. Cen	88	100	do.....	53¾
600	do.....s15	87	100	do.....s15	53
1000	do.....s3	88	100	do.....s10	53¾
100	do.....b3	88¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	s3 95
700	do.....	88⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.....b3	54¼
400	do.....s15	87½	200	do.....	54¾
600	Erie Railway.....	58	200	do.....	54⅝
200	do.....b3	58	200	do.....	54⅜
300	do.....	58¼	400	Chic. & R. I.....	85½
200	do.....	58¼	100	do.....	85⅝
900	do.....	58⅜	500	do.....	85¾
500	do.....s60	53	300	do.....	85¼
200	do.....s3	87⅛	100	do.....	85
500	do.....s60	87½	200	do.....s6	85
100	do.....s5	87	100	do.....b10	86
200	Hudson R. R....s3	93¼	100	do.....s3	85½
100	do.....s3	94	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	83
100	do.....b3	94	500	do.....s3	82¾
100	do.....	94¼	100	do.....s3	82½
200	do.....	94¾	200	do.....	82⅝
200	Reading R.....	93¾	100	do.....b3	83
500	do.....s3	93	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	35
100	do.....s3	93¼	700	Quick. M. Co.....	63
600	do.....s5	93	100	do.....s3	63¼
900	do.....s15	93	800	Mariposa Min.....	14¾
200	do.....s3	93½	200	do.....s3	14¾
700	Chi. & N. W.....	23¾	400	do.....	15
200	U. & N. W. Pr....	49¾	200	do.....	14⅞

Gold and Stocks were very strong on and after the call. At the close of report, (9:45 o'clock,) Gold was selling at 146¼; the highest sales were made at 147.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, and preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Family Sewing, of every description, neatly done on the Grover & Baker Machine, at No. 495 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. GROVER & BAKER MACHINES FOR SALE, and machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Burnet's Cocoaine for the Hair, has had nearly fifty different imitations, all demonstrating the great popularity o the article, and its invulnerability to competition by its increasing sales.

We, the Undersigned, cordially recommend to the notice of the friends of "The Christian Commission," the offer of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., to devote to this object twenty-five per cent. of their retail sales of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, for the fortnight commencing April 3, as set forth in their advertisement.

GEO. H. STUART, President U. S. Christian Commission.
J. T. DURYEA.
H. DYER, Secretary New-York Branch C. C.
MORRIS K. JESUP.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman New-York Branch.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
NOTICE TO EVERYBODY—TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

During the fortnight commencing April 3, we will devote twenty-five per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, and also *remittances by mail* for the same, when so specified, to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission. Orders, *by mail*, for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1, will be received, and the twenty-five per cent. paid over.

The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required. The goods will be sold at our usual printed catalogue prices.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 36 St, Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the
EAR, THROAT, AND AIR-PASSAGES.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND CONSUMPTION.
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.
HEARING RESTORED BY ONE APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
NEW-YORK, March 10.
I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable. JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

Spring Clothing for Men and Boys.
LARGE STOCK,
PRICES REDUCED.
ABBOTT & MOORE, NO. 807 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

The Better Part of Fashion as well as of wisdom, is discretion. Ladies who think so should visit GENIN'S. His peerless stock of Ladies' Misses and Children's fancy Hats, has been filled up with the freshest Paris styles and marked down below the usual Broadway prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Rise Carriages.
WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearance out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 506 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled, or any made upon the continent.
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Alexander Brothers, of No. 387 Grand-st., have opened a branch of their Worsted, Ladies' Trimmings and Fancy Goods business at No. 1,115 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., where they invite their former Grand-st. customers who have moved to the west side of the city, and the public generally to give them a call. The same extensive variety of Zephyr Worsteds, Sewing Silks, Combs, Hosiery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, combined with first quality and low prices, which has made their business at No. 387 Grand-st. so popular, will prevail at their branch-store, No. 1,115 Broadway directly opposite the Worth Monument.

Children's Carriages, Spring Rockinghorses, CANTERING HORSES, BROWN'S BABY TENDERS, SELF-OPERATING SWINGS and TOYS.
TIBBALS, 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is made on a new principle. Cures rupture radically. No pressure on the back. Pressure inward and upward. Light, clean and easy. Pamphlets for a stamp. Cures warranted. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Jeffers is selling his Spring stock of Ladies' and children's shoes and gents' slippers at about one-half last year's prices. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Boys' All-Wool Melton Sul's at $9.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales, in general use by the U. S. Government, and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. LACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe—The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 638 B'way.

Ladies, use Sterling's Ambrosia for your rats, mice, rabbits, Grecian curls, waterfalls and crimping the hair.

MARRIED.

BODINE—HALSTED.—by Rev. Henry J. FOX, JAMES H. BODINE and HARRIETTE HALSTED, daughter of Joseph Halsted, Esq., both of this city.

TUCKER—PRENTISS.—At Macon, Ga., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the residence of J. D. Watkins, Esq., by Rev. J. F. Cannon, Lieut. JOSEPH L. TUCKER, of Henrico County, Va., and AUGUSTA, daughter of William Prentiss, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, MARGARETTA ELIZABETH, wife of Robert H. Allaire, and daughter of the late Samuel T. and Margaret E. Allaire, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 84 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

AYARS.—At Red Bank, N. J., EUBLER, son of Joseph and Helen Ayres.

BURTON.—On Monday, April 3, EMANUEL BURTON, of Westmoreland, England, and late of Her Majesty's service, in the 77th year of his age.

Esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, R. N. Warburton, No. 81 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROKWITH.—In Fort Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, April 2, STEPHEN WHITMAN, youngest son of Benjamin S. and Maria Beckwith, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days.

Remains taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

BATAUD.—The funeral of THOMAS J. BATAUD, who died at Sterling City, Colorado Territory, on the 18th January last, will take place from the residence of his sisters, No. 200 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Theo. W. and George D., and of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, JOHN BARTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., on Tuesday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock.

CRANFIELD.—The funeral of Lieut. H. WHITNEY CRANFIELD, Adjutant 17th Regiment Conn. Vols., will take place on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn. Trains leave New-Haven Railroad depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M.; returning, leave Bridgeport about 5 P. M.

GRACIE.—On Monday, April 3, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Wednesday, April 5, at 3½ P. M.

HOAG.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 1, Mrs. JAMES K. HOAG, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

HAGUE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, April 1, of disease contracted during imprisonment at Salisbury, N. C., JOHN N. HAGUE, eldest son of Rev. John B. Hague, aged 23 years, a soldier of the 128th Regiment N. Y. S. V.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, April 2, at his late residence, No. 33 Bank-st., New-York, Capt. P. B. LYNCH, aged 71 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Methodist Church, Sing Sing, Tuesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 2, SEVERN DE ANGELIS, youngest son of Francis D. and Emma Moulton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) April 4, at 3 o'clock.

MOFFETT.—On Monday, April 3, in the 6th year of her age, LOTTIE, daughter of Thomas F. and Margaret Moffett.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Sunday, April 2, ISABELLA WALLACE, daughter of Thomas and Marion D. Miller, aged 6 weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 336 East 51st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

RATHBONE.—On Wednesday, March 29, aged 29 years, J. HOWARD RATHBONE, of Albany, late Captain in the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

SMITH.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Sunday, April 2, ELISA W. SMITH, widow of the late Richard Smith, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Edward H. and J. Lawrence Smith, are invited to attend her funeral

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE

PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000.....CAPITAL.

75,000 SHARES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.

No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 12, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ½ interest.....12½

FROM GROCERY WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 300 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company.....17½

From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm..... 2
From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm..... 5
From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm..... 1
From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm.. 7
From interest in lease in Buffalo Well, Blood Farm. 1

Daily yield of Oil.....46

OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.
Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York
Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 10 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Mackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old farm, and next well to the Gregory,) now the largest on the Run. This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tested and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 520 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek: WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Bloom farm, Oil Creek. THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 3, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working interest in One Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Cherry Run, above Plamer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 23. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 500 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:

1st. An ample working capital.
2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.
3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.
4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.
5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.
6th. A present income of $460 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of

Subscription Agents,
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.

and at the banking-house of

ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,

where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

THE

DAWN PETROLEUM COMPANY, C. W.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$350,000.

Represented by 175,000 Shares, at Two Dollars Each.
WORKING CAPITAL—$40,000.

The Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability and all further assessments.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
HON. DAVID L. FLOYD JONES.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
HAMILTON BRUCE, ESQ.
TREASURER.
GEO. W. McLEAN, ESQ.
SECRETARY.
EDWARD A. BEDLOW, ESQ.

The Property of the Company embraces over TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE OIL LANDS, IN FEE,

Situated in and near the Village of Oil Springs.

The Subscription Book is now opened by the Treasurer, at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, where a limited number of Shares can be taken, at the par value (two dollars) a share.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE stock of the California Petroleum Company at ten per cent. below the present subscription price, if applied for immediately. For prospectus, see Herald, Observer of March 30, and New York Independent of March 30. Address PACIFIC, Box No. 1252 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock P. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 19th of April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PETROLEUM.

THE SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000,
IN 50,000 FULL PAID SHARES OF $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, 6,000 SHARES.

President.....CHARLES G JUDSON
Vice-President.....J. L. EVERITT
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD
Secretary.....EDMUND C. STEDMAN
Superintendent.....TRUMAN K. FULLER

TRUSTEES:

CHARLES GOULD, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, E. C. Stedman & Co., No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.
TRUMAN K. FULLER, Rouseville, Penn.
HENRY A. CHADWICK, Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE H. MUMFORD, Rochester, N. Y.
FRANCIS A. HILLARD, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of Broadway Bank, N. Y.

The property of this company consists of the fee simple of the valuable Steadwell or FULLER FARM, near the junction of Wolf Run and Sugar Creek, Jackson Township, Venango County, Penn.

It embraces 122 acres of heavy oil boring territory in the richest portion of the now famous Sugar Creek Valley. Ten wells are going down. There is room for five hundred more. The Superintendent is constantly applied to for leases, but will sink other wells solely for the company's account and retain the entire oil product.

With this intent the shares constituting the WORKING CAPITAL are now open to subscription for a short time only. The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, and content themselves with pointing to the features which distinguish it from many enterprises of the day.

The stock is not "watered." The projectors depend for their profits solely on a *rise in its market price.* But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these on the only honest basis, viz., *at their par value.* The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay for regular monthly dividends. The Sugar Creek Wells are but half as expensive, and the oil is twice as valuable as the wells and oil either of Oil Creek or Cherry Run.

Prospectuses and maps can be obtained and subscriptions effected by application to SAWYER & JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st; CHARLES GOULD, No. 68 Wall-st.; J. L. EVERITT, Broadway Bank, or to either of the trustees.

Subscription books, for the sale of the stock reserved as working capital, are opened for a limited period at the office of

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.
QUARTERLY STATEMENT.
ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$3,140,752 25
Over drafts	29,059 01
Furniture and Fixtures	16,000 00
Expenses	73,969 96
Checks and Bills of other Banks	238,986 54
Due from other Banks	1,521,857 48
United States Bonds with Treasurer	1,510,000 00
Other United States Securities	1,568,465 11
Specie	24,279 80
Legal Tenders	4,876,413 00
Total	$13,562,743 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Profit and Loss	165,122 90
Discount and interest received	186,847 67
Dividends unpaid	980 00
Circulation	949,500 00
Deposits	11,361,892 40
Total	$13,562,742 97

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier
Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1865. J. H. D. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
OF 1865
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 243 Broadway, N.Y.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Edward A. Jones,	H. T. Freeman,
Orison Blunt,	Charles Curtiss,
Samuel J. Glassey,	Albert Wright,
Rowell Smith,	Henry W. Sellows,
T. B. Van Buren,	Asher S. Mills,
F. H. Summers,	John A. Iselin,
Sylvester M. Beard,	Wm. H. Webb,
Wm. E. Prince,	Henry Clews,
Robert Growley,	Nicholas R. Smith,
Sylvester Teats,	Henry J. Raymond,
Wm. Colt,	Silas C. Herring,
Josee Wilde,	James E. Dow.
John C. Dimmisch,	Samuel W. Pinslow,
A. A. Low,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Jonathan Sturges,	Henry A. Schieffelin,

For Inspectors of next election:
Samuel Wilde, Jr., R. T. French,
Edward Sturges.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of loans and discount	$721,563
Average amount of specie and lawful money	154,995
Average amount of deposits	417,009
Average amount of circulation	193,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 29, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner Greenwich and Fulton sts.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th of April inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.
JAMES BISHOP, President.
WM W. CLARKE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees, future dividends of the Central Petroleum Company will be declared quarterly, instead of monthly.
WM W. CLARKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, No. 37 Nassau-st., April 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE CHERRY RUN and Sheoango Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of *two per cent.* on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on record of this date. The books will be closed until the 16th instant.
WILLIAM J. MUNN, Treasurer.
A. M. KELLOGG, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh, mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright.
When wounded on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice.

New song and chorus, 25c.; mailed free of postage.
"The Soldier's Happy Return." Mazurka, 25c.; "The Jersey Lovers," comic, 25c.; "Pat Maloy," Irish, 25c.; "Wake Nicodemus," comic, 25c.; "Sunlight Within my Heart," 25c., *mailed free.*
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 209 Bowery.

OIL ON THE BRAIN, AND BRAINS ON OIL, in THE FUNNIEST OF ILE NO. 6. Ready TO-MORROW. The most Comic, Graphic and Exciting Comicalities in THE FUNNIEST OF ILE, No. 6. All about Ile. Sold only where you can "strike" this splendid show of Ile.
The taking of Richmond is a "big thing," but wait until you see THE FUNNIEST OF ILE.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE FALL OF RICHMOND"—A brilliant descriptive piece, for the piano, by Joseph Ralf, author of "Gen. Grant's March" "Sherman's Quickstep," &c.; price 40 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

STORAGE WANTED—FLOUR, GRAIN, &c; Stores on storage by WATERS & BRADY, No. 225 Washington-st., New-York, at the lowest rates.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

10,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY,
FOR ONE YEAR!

HAND MONEY HEREAFTER.....$50.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Friday, March 31, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, Chairman,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County Committee on Volunteering will recruit volunteers only for the period of time for which men are liable to be drafted under the call of the President, viz.: for one year; this rule not to apply to recruits enlisted for the NAVY or the Regular Army, and that for all men enlisted or recruits furnished hereafter, the Committee will pay fifty dollars ($50) hand-money.

BOUNTIES

FOR VOLUNTEERING FOR ONE YEAR.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

For Recruits for the Regular Army and the Navy:

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

HAND MONEY.

In all cases the county hand-money will be.....$50

By order of the committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15¾ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT.

The undersigned having appointed the following-named persons in the districts below named, to collect funds in aid of volunteering to fill the quota, viz.: First District, north side of 26th-st., John Case; Second District, north side of 26th to south side of 30th-st, Wm. S. Harvey; Third District, north side of 30th-st., to south side of 33d-st., Stephen Carnell; Fourth District, north side of 33d to south side of 36th-st., John M. Tracy; Fifth District, north side of 36th to south side of 40th-st., John D. Newman.

All citizens desirous of contributing toward relieving the ward from the draft, are respectfully requested to render all the aid they can to the above collectors.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.
C. W. BAKER, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
Twenty-first Ward Finance Committee, Citizens' Volunteer Recruiting Association, Headquarters 436 4th-av.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—VESSELS TO LOAD with forage (corn, oats and hay) for City Point, Va. Dispatch will be given in loading and discharging, but no vessel will be accepted standing below A 2 on the American Lloyd's or the Underwriters' books. Owners and masters of vessels are especially requested to make personal application, and preference will be given to such. By order of Brig.-Gen. IVAN VLIET.
D. STINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

A MASS MEETING OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., will be held at the armory, Centre Market, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. Every member of the regiment is expected to be present. By order,
Col. B. L. TRAFFORD, Chairman.

DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT.—PRINCIPALS wishing substitutes at once can be supplied at each or any Provost District by applying at No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 18.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR A DRAFTED man at No. 80 Chatham-st., rear building, next door to Crook's eating-saloon. Call before 10 A. M.
OGDEN.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED—In other good cases prosecuted without charge until we succeed. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CASE OF SURGICAL instruments for field or hospital use. Apply to G. W. H., No. 87 Meadow-st., corner 3d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:
The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.
The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

HOUSES, MARKET CELLARS AND other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be leased at auction.
The leases of the following described property, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
The property known as
Castle Garden, for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1865.
Brick House, No. 557 Hudson-street, for a term of five years, from May 1, 1865.
Stores Nos. 13 and 14 Greenwich-avenue, for a term of five years, from May 1, 1865.
Hay Scales, Tompkins Market, for a term of five years, from May 1, 1865.
Hay Scales, Charles-street, for a term of five years, from May 1, 1865.
Plot of Ground, Canal-street, Hoboken-street and West-street, formerly occupied as a country market, for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1865.
Cellar under Fulton Market, known as part of No. 21, corner Beekman and South streets, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
Cellar No. 2 Washington Market, fronting on Vesey-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 3 Washington Market, fronting on Vesey-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
Part of No. 4 Washington Market, frontier on Washington-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 6 Washington Market, fronting on Washington-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 11 Washington Market, fronting on Washington-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
Cellar No. 2 Centre Market, corner Grand and Centre streets, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
Cellar No. 3 Essex Market, fronting on Grand-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 4 Essex Market, fronting on Grand-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 5 Essex Market, fronting on Grand-street, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
No. 6 and 8 Essex Market, corner Essex and Grand streets, for a term of four years, from May 1, 1865.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips for the term of ten years, from the 1st day of May, 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1.—North side of Pier No. 12, with bulkhead between Piers Nos. 12 and 13.
2—South half of Pier No. 13.
3—North half of Pier No. 13, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 13 and 14.
4—South half of Pier No. 14, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 14 and 15.
5—South half and westerly end of Pier No. 30, with part of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 30 and 19.
6—North half of Pier No. 20.
7—South half of Pier No. 21.
8—North half of Pier No. 21.
9—Pier No 31, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 31 and 30 and 31 and 32.
10—Pier No. 32, with half of bulkhead, between Nos. 32 and 31 and 32 and 33. The title to 20 feet and 9 inches of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, to be determined hereafter.
11—South half of Pier No. 33, with half of bulkhead between Piers No. 33 and 32.
12—The basin at the foot of Spring-street.
13—The bulkhead from south side of Pier No. 41 to southerly line of Hoboken-street.
14—The bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46.
15—Pier No. 54.
16—Bulkhead between Piers No. 51 and 52.
17—South half of Pier No. 52.
18—North half of Pier No. 52.
19—Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 52 and 53.
20—Pier No. 53 and part of bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54. Reserving portion of south side for the use night soil boats.
21—Pier No. 54.
22—Bulkhead at the foot of Bank-street.
23—Bulkhead at the foot of Jane-street.
24—North half of Pier No. 40, at the foot of Thirteenth-street.
25—Bulkhead at the foot of Fourteenth-street.
26—Pier No. 61, at the foot of Seventeenth-street.
27—Pier No. 62, at the foot of Eighteenth-street.
28—Pier at the foot of Twentieth-street.
29—Pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street.
30—Pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street.

EAST RIVER.

Lot No. 31—Upper half of Pier No. 4.
32—The Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 4 and 5.
33—Lower half of Pier No. 5.
34—Upper half of Pier No. 5.
35—The Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 5 and 6.
36—Lower half of Pier No. 6.
37—Upper half of Pier No. 6, with bulkhead between Piers Nos. 6 and 7.
38—Lower half of Pier No. 7.
39—Upper half of Pier No. 7.
40—Lower half of Pier No. 8.
41—Lower half of Pier No. 12, with 122 feet 6 inches of bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 12 and 11.
42—Upper half of Pier No. 12.
43—Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19.
44—Lower half of Pier No. 19.
45—Upper half of Pier No. 20.
46—Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 20 and 21.
47—Lower half of Pier No. 21.
48—Upper half of Pier No. 22.
49—Upper half of Pier No. 24.
50—Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 24 and 25.
51—Lower half of Pier No. 25.
52—The Bulkhead on the lower side of Pier No. 36, to the Roosevelt-street Ferry racks.
53—Lower half of Pier No. 37, with 44½ feet of bulkhead adjoining, between Piers Nos. 37 and 36.
54—Upper half of Pier No. 37, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 37 and 38.
55—Lower half of Pier No. 38, with half of bulkhead between Piers No. 38 and 37.
56—Upper half of Pier No. 38.
57—Pier No. 43, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 43 and 44.
58—Lower half of Pier No. 44, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 44 and 43.
59—Upper half of Pier No. 44.
60—Lower half of Pier No. 45.
61—Upper half of Pier No. 45.
62—Lower half of Pier No. 46.
63—Upper half of Pier No. 46.
64—Upper half of Pier No. 56, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 56 and 57.
65—Lower half of Pier No. 57, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 57 and 58.
66—Upper half of Pier No. 58, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 58 and 59.
67—Lower half of Pier No. 59, with half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 59 and 58.
68—Bulkhead at the foot of and along the north side of Rivington-street, and to within fifty feet of the Pier, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
69—Bulkhead at the foot of Third-street.
70—Pier at the foot of Fifth-street (reserving portion on lower side for City Inspector's Department.)
71—Bulkhead at the foot of Fourteenth-street.
72—Bulkhead at the head of Fifteenth-street.
73—Pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street.
74—Pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street.
75—Pier at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships, with and singular the supplements thereto, upon the terms, liabilities and condition hereinafter set forth, to wit:

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is A. WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD.

The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership is the general stock and exchange brokerage business.

The names of the general partners therein are CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT and ROBERT C. McLEOD, both of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of capital contributed by the special partner is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash.

The period at which the partnership is to commence is the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The office of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD will be at No. 74 Wall-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.
CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT,
ROBT. C. McLEOD,
EDW. T. SHAW.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SUTTON & WINCHELL was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOMAS E. SUTTON,
GEORGE W. WINCHELL.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.
THOMAS E. SUTTON will continue the printing business at the old stand, No. 143 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

NO RISKS.
NO HUMBUG.

One hundred per cent. can be cleared in six months. Call and see the undersigned, at the Telegraph Office, Metropolitan Hotel, before Tuesday evening. Satisfactory explanations, propositions and references can be given.
J. W. E.

CAPITALIST WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $25,000, in a legitimate manufacturing business, where $50,000 is now employed, and the sales demand more capital. The business can be under the supervision of the party interested, and the money perfectly secure. Nothing to do with government contracts, and will pay a good per centage without regard to inflated prices. Principals only need address, with name, &c., J. H. J., Box No. 5,022 Post-office, New-York.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale on easy terms; doing a large business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, &c., complete, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

MONEY WANTED—$30,000—THE SECURITY offered is a first mortgage on a city property. For more particulars inquire of A. BOURLIER, No. 895 Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE meeting held at the Sub-Treasury, April 1, acknowledge the following subscriptions for the relief of wounded soldiers, through the United States Christian Commission:

Wm. E. Dodge	$2,000
Daniel James	2,000
James Lenox	1,000
James Lenox, for friend	700
D. Willis James	1,000
M. K. Jessup	1,000
John Taylor Johnston	1,000
C. R. Roberts	1,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000
W. R. Vermilye	1,000
L. P. Morton & Co	1,000
J. & J. Stuart	1,000
Wm. Hoge	1,000
Noah L. Wilson	500
Chas. Lanier	500
M. A. Chittick	500
James Low	500
William E. Dodge, Jr	500
Moses Taylor	500
Henry Clews & Co	250
James E. Belden	250
Benry G. Davies	250
Henry Clews	250
Sun Insurance Company	200
John J. Phelps	200
S. L. Mitchell	100
W. H. & A. Stuart	100
Hiram Barney	100
Palmer & De Forest	100
John J. Cisco	100
J. W. B., Cash	50
R. H. McCurdy	50
Geo. A. Robbins	50
W. N. Bilbo	200
W. H. Vogt	200
Colgate & Hoffman	200
Fisk & Hatch	500
T. B. Johnston	500
D. Drew	500
Robert P. Getty	500
A. T. Stewart	500
A. Norris	500
Cammann & Co	500
John A. Stewart	100
D. Crawford, Jr	100
Geo. P. Smith	100
Jas. W. Beekman	50
Wm. Seligman	50
Elliot C. Cowdin	50
Gilbert & Ents	50
P. Handy	25
J. B. Varnevan	25
H. H. Lamport	25
S. B. Hyde	25
Wm. H. Scott	25
D. Thompson	25
H. Meigs, Jr	25
H. H. Bend	25
S. L. Beekman	25

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. CAMPBELL & HOYER, No. 37 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

The stock of the above old and well known manufacturers, established 1827, and now retiring from business, consisting in part of elaborately carved rosewood and walnut parlor, library, and dining-room suites in crimson, brocatel, and muslin, centre and fancy tables, elegant rosewood library book-cases, extra size fine library and easy chairs, tables, couches, fine extension tables, superbly carved walnut cabinet buffet; walnut, oak, and mahogany buffets, marble tops; rosewood, walnut, mahogany, oak and chestnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, book-cases, very fine hall tables and stands, together with all the varieties of furniture usually found in a first-class establishment.

Persons in search of fine furniture are invited to attend this sale, as we can confidently recommend the manufacture of this firm.

The warerooms will be open for inspection on TUESDAY, April 4.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SEVENTY-ONE LOTS AND ONE HOUSE AND LOT ON 10TH, 20TH, 21ST, 22D, 23D AND 24TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of Clement C. Moore deceased.

1 house and lot on south side of

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS FOR SALE.

45,111 acres, in tracts of from 50 to 1,000 acres each. The property is traversed by railroads and canals; mines of superior coal are known to exist in large quantities, and valuable pine trees abound. It will be sold cheap, and unquestionable titles guaranteed. Apply to H. K. LEONARD & CO., brokers, No. 92 Broadway, basement. N. B.—Particular attention given to the buying and selling of OIL STOCKS at the Private Petroleum Board.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—combining the advantages of city and country, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, in a beautiful neighborhood, directly opposite the City of Newark, 500 feet above the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, and only eight minutes' walk from the depots of either railroad; half an hour from New-York; forty trains daily; yearly commutation, $64. The house is about forty feet square, three-story and basement, containing eighteen rooms; has hot and cold water, and heated. The land consists of about seventeen city lots, laid out in garden, with choice fruit and shade trees; new stable and carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in complete order. Price $10,000. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER OR PERmanent residence for sale in Connecticut, within easy access of New-York. The house contains 12 rooms, furnace, range, marble mantels, and wide piazza in front, on high ground overlooking Long Island Sound. There are 18 acres of land, a good barn and carriage-house, and excellent garden, strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. The house is nearly new, and in good condition. Good bathing, fishing and shooting in the immediate vicinity, and 9 trains to New-York daily. Price $16,000, or would exchange for a house in Brooklyn in part payment. Address T. M. P., Box No. 3,163 New-York Post-office.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISland, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York, by Long Island Railroad, at South Dix Hills; easy access to Railroad; 70 acres peach trees in bearing, 20 acres apple orchard, 50 acres woodland; the balance of the land in a high state of cultivation; a peach nursery containing 20,000 trees; good house and out buildings, barns and sheds; a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX, No. 269 West-st., Washington market. Also, a small farm of 22½ acres, two miles from Long Island Railroad, with a good house. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—PRICE $3,700—A three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, high ceilings, marble mantels, chandeliers and oil-cloth, containing 11 rooms and cellar; size 22x36; lot 24x100 feet; grape-arbor and shrubbery. Also, one two-story frame cottage-house, near Myrtle-av., for $2,000; 10 rooms; $600 in cash, balance on mortgage. Also, one two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, four lots, two corners, and bank grapevines and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 86 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—One-half mile from the depot, a splendid country residence; house was built by Duggin. Gothic style, 12 rooms, with water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements, and is one of the most complete and best in the country. There is a conservatory and chapel attached; stable, carriage-house, &c.; 15 acres of land, laid out in the most artistic and tasteful manner. There are adjoining several smaller cottages, which will be sold with or without the main residence. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE AND nineteen acres of land, at Fairfield, Conn.; house is frame, built by days' work, 12 rooms, cellar under the whole house; laundry, &c.; marble mantels; house painted and decorated throughout in the best manner; hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c.; on the place is an abundance of fruit; grounds well shaded; large stable, chicken-house, gardener's cottage, gas-house, &c.; also, large fish-pond, stocked with fish; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, in the heart of the town, a property embracing a large square of 12 acres of land, bounded by the Westchester Turnpike, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, &c., consisting of a large mansion, 44x38 feet; a smaller house, 34x28 feet, a large building used for educational purposes, out-buildings, &c. This is a very desirable property, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM, ABOUT 19 acres, between two and three acres choice standard pear trees; also, other fruit; small dwelling, surrounded by evergreen and other trees; carriage-house, barn, with stabling under it, &c., &c.; situation high and healthy; water good; 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad; highly improved and cultivated in gardening; a large quantity of manure goes with the place; price $6,500, apply to CHARLES COLLINS, No. 84 Leonard-st., New-York, or W. B. COLLINS, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A GENTLEman who is about sailing for Europe has placed in my hands five highly productive farms located in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey. 51 acres, $7,000; 100 acres, $9,000; 120 acres, $11,000; 140 acres, $9,500; 189 acres, $18,000. Here is an opportunity seldom if ever offered. Terms to suit; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Several cheap places in other localities.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHington—For sale or to let for the Summer months; large mansion house, with green-house, grapery, stables, barns, and about 10 acres of garden and pasture. The house stands on the highest ground on Manhattan Island, with unsurpassed views in every direction. Apply to GEO. F. MOREWOOD, No. 67 William-st., or T. B. DODDINGTON, No. 78 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., cottage, gas, bath, marble mantels, with 2¾ lots, $8,750; one on 124th-st., $7,000; one on 126th-st., $4,000; brick English basement, $5,000; brown-stone, on 2d-av., 128th and 129th sts., $8,000 to $75,000; brick modern houses for $6,000. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE, SHOP AND two lots; house 20x40, three-stories and basement, modern improvements, marble mantles; shop 25x50, three-stories; extension 8x50, one story; sold low for cash or exchanged for farm; if not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 512 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTEEN ACRES OF land, about 1¼ miles south of the village of Nyack. On the property are two good dwelling houses and apple orchard, and various small fruit. Said property runs from the river to the top of the mountain, and has a water right. Inquire of G. M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. Y., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—NINE ACRES OF LAND, WITH good house, out-buildings and choice fruit trees, situated on Staten Island, 12 miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, near Pleasant Plains Railroad station, and one mile from Rossville Landing. Price, $3,000. Inquire of G. W. WAYNE, of Jno. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

$8,000.—A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHED country residence, situated on Greenfield Hill, Conn., three miles from the town of Fairfield, with eight acres; house two stories, forty feet square, with kitchen extension; a fine view of the Sound. Apply to S. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 60 ACRES: HAS A NEAT house, outbuildings, &c.; two apple, one pear orchard, peaches, &c.; 30 miles from city. Also, one of 24 acres, two apple orchards, house, barn, shed, &c., all in good order. Inquire of G. B. HAMMOND, Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.

VILLA SITE FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN estate; about nine acres of land, eligibly located at New-Brighton, Staten Island; ground high, superior view; one of the finest sites on the island. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Bleecker and 4th sts., a two-story and attic brick house, with three-story extension; lot 25x95. Price $9,000; possession 1st May; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., BELOW 34TH-ST., A first-class brown stone house, hard finished, with furniture and extra lot without restrictions. Price for house, furniture and two lots, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, a two-story and attic framed house, barn, &c., together with four acres of land, near the village, and very eligibly located on high ground; a very desirable residence for a person of small means. Price moderate. Apply to JOHN McGREGOR & CO., No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HUDSON RIVER residence in the suburbs of Poughkeepsie will be sold at auction at the court-house, WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, apply to E. P. DICKIE, No. 154 Chambers-st., or H. W. SHAW, Auctioneer, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-story high-stoop sub cellar brick house. No. 62 Carroll-st.; water and gas; well located; 22x48; lot 100 feet. Apply to P. W. KENYON, No. 193 Clinton-st., or No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, EASY TERMS, A THREE-story brick basement house, No. 57 East 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; basement and halls panelled. Also one No. 215 East 52d-st.; in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a first-class, full sized four-story brown stone house, in 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS one or more lofts, containing about one thousand or more superficial feet; a fire-proof building would be preferred. Address, stating rent, Box No. 4,121 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, NEATLY furnished; beautiful ground well fruited; near Orange, convenient to depot; will be sold at a bargain. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX MODERN HOUSES, PART furnished, elegant mirrors and gas fixtures, vicinity of St. Mark's Church. JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-story and attic house No. 115 Crosby-st., in good order; modern improvements; gas-fixtures. J. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick dwelling-house, No. 248 Hicks-st. MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop first-class house No. 155 West 26th-st. Price $16,250. Neighborhood very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE WITH or without water front; splendid place, for sale low, at Dobb's Ferry. Apply to D. KNOWER, No. 28 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 21 West 26th-st. Inquire on the premises. D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURray Hill, No. 5 West 36th-st.; price $49,000. Inquire on the premises from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND EXTENSIVE country seat, the former residence of the late Dr. John Conduit, deceased, situate on the easterly side of Passaic River, New-Jersey, about two miles from the City of Newark, and nine miles from City Hall, New-York, having a river front and shore of 3,000 feet or more; on the premises is a mansion and other dwellings, with large barns and other improvements; a splendid lawn extending from the river to the rear of the mansion, which stands on a beautiful eminence some thirty feet above the river; the mansion is surrounded and the lawn studded with stately elms and other forest and ornamental trees of smaller growth, and is tastefully laid out; the lands are finely from the Passaic in its beauty to two hundred feet or more above its waters, where it presents a level surface and most commanding view, at which point there is in contemplation an avenue opening several commanding country sites; it embraces two hundred acres of land, one-quarter of which is heavily wooded, the balance being arable land, and containing many valuable and most beautiful country or villa sites. Its nearness of access by railroad, and the beauty of the Passaic, and the surroundings in point of society renders it a desirable property, and will be sold as a whole or in parts, as it is susceptable of being divided into several country sites. Also, at Belleville, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the horse railroad, a fine property on Main-st., with a capacious and substantial dwelling, extensive lawn and dock lot in front on Passaic River. The subscribers further offers for sale about thirty-five acres of desirable lands for early gardening, in ten acres tracts or more, within two miles of Newark, in a sheltered position, with eastern slope. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE SANDFORD, Belleville, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOCATED in Plainfield, New-Jersey, within half mile of the Central Railroad depot. The grounds are 12½ acres, and beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; there are a large and choice variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a very fine brook. The place is one of the most desirable, so convenient to this city, it being only one hour and fifteen minutes' ride distant from foot of Liberty-st., and eight trains a day. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT JAMAICA, L. I., 2½ miles from the village; contains 66 acres of good ground, now in cultivation, with 10 acres of salt meadow. On farm is a good house, barns, wagon-house, well, with stream of water running through farm; desirable for a farmer or market gardener. Price $11,000. Inquire of DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A COUNtry residence and farm of about 100 acres, opposite the residence of the late William Whitney, consisting of a large modern house, carriage-house, barn, a fine assortment of choice fruit, splendid lawn, and in a location in all respects very desirable. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st.; or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$100,000.—ESTATE FOR SALE ON Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, L. I.; mansion large, new, with modern improvements; farm about 100 acres, extensive orchards and outbuildings, with boat and bathing-houses; furniture and farm stock may be had if required. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

$5,000.—COTTAGE FOR SALE, 11 rooms, gas and furnace, cor. Jagrat and Sandford avs., Flushing. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO THREE-STORY brown-stone houses, well built, lately finished, with all the modern improvements, and well arranged; location 54th-st., near Lexington-av.; immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE front house pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, on the south side of Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn; all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap, half the cost to build it. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—EIGHT NEW COTTAGE HOUSES, built uniform, setting back from the street, two lots between each two houses, and two lots to a house; each house containing ten rooms, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly situated in Herkimer-st., Brooklyn. Price low. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES, situated on the north west corner of Carleton-av. and Warren-st., near Fort Greene park; all the modern improvements, and will be sold cheaper than any new houses as pleasantly situated in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUfacturing establishments and other business purposes.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams, and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—Buford's Point, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with the use of a cow, carriage, harness, boat, &c. If rented the person hiring must keep the present gardener. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house on the corner of Division and Market sts., New-York City, known as No. 61 Division-st., and No. 1 Market-st.; is one of the best business corner stores in this city. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK—TWO-STORY frame cottage house, 9 rooms besides bath-room and cellar; gas and water, all in complete order; within five minutes of Market-st. depot; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 59 Duane st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $1,200 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots, $3,500 to $8,500; easy payments; 700 lots, at $150 to $300. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house for sale, with or without furniture, No. 83 Lexington-av.; painted and frescoed and in complete order, and neatly furnished and fitted up by the owner for his own use. For permit apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY SUPERior first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 44 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., on favorable terms. If not sold by 15th April, will be let to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY GOTHIC COTtage, of 11 rooms, at Orange, N. J., well finished, with bay window, piazzas, &c., and half acre of land. Price, $5,500. Terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$600 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL LOT of ground, 25x100 feet, on Marcy-av., near Kosciusko-st., in the City of Brooklyn; no incumbrance and title perfect. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.; terms cash.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND basement house, 8 rooms, gas and water in garden, fruit and shade trees; good view of the Hudson. Price $3,750. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUtiful farms, 135 acres, (Hudson River.) Improvements, fruit and scenery cannot be excelled. JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY VILLA AT A SACRIFICE—Cost $20,000 cash last month; 12 acres on Passaic River, half mile from Newark; resale this month without limits. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, (NEW,) JUST BELOW 70th-st., overlooking the North River; the location for rural beauty is the finest in the city. VAN WINKLE & WINANS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 192 West 34th-st.; size 22 by 48 feet; lot half the block; all the modern improvements. Apply at the house.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FROM $2,500 to $7,000. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 1, 12 to 3 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1 to Oct. 1, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, for lady, infant, child five years, and servant, near the sea shore, and within thirty miles of New-York; a good table indispensable. Address, with full particulars, H., No. 239 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—WITHIN EASY distance of New-York, wanted by a young gentleman and his wife, for six months, in a quiet private family, who can offer a comfortable Summer home on moderate terms. Address Box No. 968 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate a single gentleman of unexceptional habits, with a pleasant room and good board; location excellent. Address H. E. D., Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, ROOMS on first, second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st. near Lexington-av.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY within fifty miles of New-York City. Address Box No. 231 New-York Post-office, giving location, terms and references.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of six, with one servant; large rooms, liberal table, and easy access to the city desired. Address B., Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,686 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION EXTRACT TEETH without pain, with the gas, for all ages, from 8 to 26 years, with all conditions of health. Never a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO DENTISTS.—AN ESTABLISHED DENTIST wishes an assistant who has some practice, who will do his share of work in exchange for office-room, in a first-class location. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address DENTIST, Station D, Bible House.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER, STORES, LOFTS AND Basements well lighted and advantageously situated close to the great business center of New-York and Canal-st. P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, situated in a pleasant part of the city, on a wide street; lot 25x100 feet, with large fine grapery and flower garden in the rear. The house is 26x50 feet, high studded, very convenient, and contains about 20 rooms, with very large halls, pantries, closets, with drawers and wardrobes, and one of the best ranges and furnaces in the city; hot and cold water on every floor, large bath-room, water-closet on two floors; a fine cupola, commanding a magnificent and extensive city and Hudson River view. Will be rented till May 1, 1866. Carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, shades, and a portion of the furniture to be sold. Rent $3,000. Positively will not be rented for a boarding-house. For permits to view the premises, apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—A spacious and elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds in the highest state of cultivation, and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. On the premises, consisting of 17 acres, are stabling, carriage-house, and numerous outbuildings and everything necessary for a desirable residence; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 218 Broad-st; or to JULIUS A. FAY, Rahway-av., Elizabeth.

TO LET—AT RUMSON NECK, NEAR RED Bank, N. J., two commodious dwellings, 250 yards apart, with gardens and stabling; convenient to boating and bathing; fine river and ocean scenery; daily railroad and steamboat communication with New-York City. Price $200 each. Address A. HANCE & SON, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., or to JAMES A. DEGRAW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT cottage, with several acres of land, situated in the Village of Madison, New-Jersey; house large and airy, consisting of 14 rooms, water in kitchen and furnace, with stable attached to the premises. Possession immediately. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J., or at No. 145 West 44th-st., New-York.

HOMESTEAD TO LET—AT NORWALK, Conn., near New-Haven Railroad; a good house, with 8 rooms, besides attics, with barn, &c.; 12 acres meadow and pasturage land, large garden, a variety of fruit; pleasantly located, about one mile from Long Island Sound; rent $350 per annum. Inquire at No. 175 Forsyth-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—2½ MILES FROM RYE Depot, Westchester County, a new house, handsomely situated, in a perfectly healthy locality, with two or more acres of ground; house 28x36, two-story, with a large kitchen extension, well built and conveniently arranged; carriage house, stable, &c. F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED FURnished cottage, at Cragdon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, &c.; ice-house well filled, on high and commanding view. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 187 Fulton-st., or to James N. Wells, No. 167 9th-av.; references will be required.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., TWO DESIRAble dwelling houses on Bridge-st., near steamboat landing, pleasantly situated; one containing 16 rooms; rent $350; the other 11 rooms; rent $250. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated about 1½ hours' ride on the Harlem Road. It has done, and is a good location for any kind of business. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. MEAD, No. 445 2d-av., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Situated on Newark-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; contains 11 rooms, large garden, well stocked with choice fruits. By A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT RYE, FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, a first-class residence, furnished; has 9 rooms, carriage-house, stables, abundance of fruit, and ten minutes, from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FACTORY TO LET—CONSISTING OF: SEVeral buildings and store-houses, with steam power; situated on a canal about four miles from the city; possession can be had at once. Apply to F. L. KNEELAND, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer, on Staten Island, a first class house, handsomely furnished, on Richmond terrace, between Snug Harbor and New Brighton Landings; $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO CIGAR-MAKERS, SHOE MANUfacturers, tailors, printers, photographers or other light business, the upper floor of building, corner of Houston and McDougal sts., good light, &c. Apply on the premises, No. 153 West Houston-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE unfurnished; 13 rooms, gas, furnace, &c., fruit garden and stable attached, near the ferry, Clifton, S. I. Possession 1st May. Apply to No. 177 Broadway, Room No. 13, from 12 to 3; or to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE ON Staten Island to let and four acres of land near landing; barn, garden, brook, plenty of fruit, fine, healthy neighborhood; furniture, stock and carriages for sale. Apply to JONES, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d av. One office on third floor. 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 128TH-st., Harlem, near 3d-av. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES OSTROM, 3d-av., near 128th-street.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS offices, well lighted, in the fourth-story of the new building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; rent from $150 to $350. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, for summer or year, three acres, fruit and shade, stable, &c.; fine river view, garden, &c.; good location; would lease for years. JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

YONKERS—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE YEAR—Tower house with ten rooms, good location, two acres, fruit and shade trees. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three-story brown-stone house, with extension, in 45th-st., near 6th-av., fine location. For permits apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING, No. 596 Broadway, splendid large rooms, well lighted. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM OR office on first floor, No. 85 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ELEGANTly furnished, on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO LEASE A STORE SUITABLE for a bar and billiard room in the vicinity of the City Hall. Address, stating terms, to A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY 1ST MAY, A HOUSE EITHER IN Brooklyn, near to the ferries, with all modern conveniences, or else a house in the avenues, or near New-York, with more or less ground and improvements, but it must be quite convenient to the city; the family consists of but five. Landlords will find it to their interest to communicate, with full terms, to COUNTRY TENANT, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements with a private family for one year, to hire unfurnished a suite of rooms on the second floor, with or without breakfast, west side of the city preferred. Address, stating terms, ROBERTS, Box No. 4,728 Post Office.

BUILDING WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Situated on the East or North River, with wharfage privileges, if possible; building must be not less than 25x40 feet, two stories. Apply to the New-York Quartz Company, Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL quiet family; either furnished or partially so, within an hour and a half's ride of the City Hall. Answers to be noticed must give full particulars, terms, &c.; best references. Address E. T., Box No. 4,367 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A large house or hall, suitable for a temporary home for white refugees while passing through the city. Apply to AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION, No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL THREE OR four-story house, with all modern improvements, in a pleasant location; wanted to rent from 1st of May next; family small; no children. Address HARRISON, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES A ROOM AND BEDROOM; rent paid in sewing, teaching, &c. Apply to present patron, Mrs. BALL, No. 67 East 29th-st. Would act as housekeeper.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, IN A GOOD location, with modern improvements, wanted for a family of three adults; no children; good references. Address Y., No. 231 West 20th-st.

WANTED—FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS, a house within one hour's ride of the city; rent must be moderate. Address C. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA,
Illustrative of
CAMP SCENES,
AND
THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE,
by S. E. Fisk, entitled
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE.
nightly received with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.
IT ACHIEVED A VERY DECIDED SUCCESS, EXCITING THE INTEREST OF A DEMONSTRATIVE AUDIENCE, AND AT TIMES ELICITING THE MOST VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE.—*New-York Herald.*
WITH ITS
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
ITS BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Robert Steepel,
And its
SPLENDID SCENERY, by Witham.
The scenery, by the very able artist of the establishment, Mr. WITHAM, IS SPLENDID. THE BRILLIANCY OF THE FIRST SCENE—WITH THE DISTANT VIEW OF THE CITY OF ULM—IS ONLY EQUALED BY THE PICTURESQUE CHARM OF THAT WHICH SUCCEEDS IT—THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENT. THE LATTER, INDEED, IS IN ALL RESPECTS THE BEST EXAMPLE OF SCENE PAINTING WE HAVE EVER SEEN ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE.—*New-York Times.*
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE, SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON,
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
MR. PLACIDE'S
PERFORMANCE LAST SATURDAY EVENING ESTABLISHED THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAY. IT WAS REMARKABLE FOR ITS EARNEST FEELING AND ITS THOROUGH SINCERITY AND DEVOTION. THE AUDIENCE TESTIFIED THE UTMOST APPRECIATION OF HIS ACTING AT EVERY POINT. HE WAS ENERGETICALLY, APPLAUDED THROUGHOUT—NOT LESS IN THE JAUNTY SCENES OF THE OPENING ACT THAN IN HIS PORTRAYAL OF MUTE ANGUISH AND DESPAIR TOWARD THE CLOSE, AND WAS TWICE COMPLIMENTED BY A CALL BEFORE THE CURTAIN.—*New-York Tribune.*
The other characters by Messrs. J. G. HALEY, WALCOT, CLARKE, KEMBLE, MASON, FAWCETT, EBERLE; Misses ADA CLIFTON, MARY CARR; Mesdames SEDLEY BROWN, and WALCOT, Jr.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
THIRTY-FIRST WEEK OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
4TH WEEK OF HIS UNEQUALED PERSONATION
OF CALEB PLUMMER.
Now attracting the greatest audiences of the season, and winning from judgments of "wisest censure" unstinted praises as
THE PERFECTION OF ART.
EVERY NIGHT AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DOT;
OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 2 o'clock,
AN OWENS' MATINEE.
Seats for the matinee secured now.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.
GRAND CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME,
AT IRVING HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1865.
First appearance in this city of the distinguished Pianiste,
Miss SOPHIE S. LA GRANGE.
The following artists have generously volunteered their services:
Miss LAURA HARRIS, Soprano.
Miss SOPHIE S. LA GRANGE, Pianiste.
Mr. J. FARLEY, Tenor.
Signor L. SEMI, Bass.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist.
Mr. F. J. ESEN, Flutist.
Mr. F. F. MULLER, Accompanyist.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be had of the Managers of the Home; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lulz' No. 784 Broadway; William A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Jones', (late Crowen's,) 843 Broadway.

EVE,
MORNING,
NOON,
EVENING.
ADAM.
No. 646.....Broadway.....No. 646.

LECTURES.

LADIES' UNION BAZAAR ASSOCIATION LECTURES—In aid of the Freedmen and sick and wounded colored soldiers. Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET will deliver the Fourth Lecture of the Course, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1865, at Cooper Institute. Doors open at 6¾. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Subject: *Scenes in Congress on the Passage of the "Bill for the Amendment of the Constitution," and the Effects of its Adoption upon the Cause of Freedom.*

PROF. NOYES WHEELER WILL LECTURE on Phrenology and Church Organization, and make a public examination of heads, with the view of forming a spiritual Baptist Church, this TUESDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Room No. 8. Seats free, with a collection. Phrenological examinations daily.

MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
FILL THE QUOTA!
An important meeting of the residents of the 15th Ward, will be held at
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

[Continued from the Fifth Page.]

sons. This proposition was received with great applause. Presently when it was announced that Gen. WEITZEL'S corps of colored troops were the occupants of Richmond, our waggish friend exclaimed that he considered it "an exceedingly white soil [WHITAKER] to put black troops in the rebel capital." And so on for hours they were at it, a crowd ever changing in its *personnel*, but never in its sentiments, not at all in its unbounded delight.

The various

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

were appropriately adorned with the common insignia of patriotism and gratitude. From the City Hall, the Court-houses, the Merchants' Exchange, the churches and the hotels, waved the flag, while at the Post-office Mr. KELLY displayed the Stars and Stripes and a portrait of Gen. DIX, with the somewhat celebrated legend, "If any one dares to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." As several thousands of our citizens gathered near this display, and vociferously shouted whenever the motto was read, it is fair to presume that even New-Yorkers don't know everything.

Without premonition, without preparation, or call, or announcement, or anything but an intuitive sense of what ought to be, an immense concourse of joyful patriots held a

GREAT MASS MEETING

in Wall-street in front of the Custom-house, the old Merchants' Exchange. At half after eleven o'clock Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the Collector, Mr. P. M. WETMORE, Hon. MOSES ODELL, Mr. S. SLOAN, Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN, ex-Registrar of the Treasury, and half a dozen other well-known citizens appeared upon the balcony and took a stand at the William-street end, where Gen. BANKS spoke to the merchants several years since. Mr. WETMORE, addressing himself to the several hundred people then standing there, proposed Mr. DRAPER as Chairman of the meeting, and some one else suggested that Mr. WETMORE should act as Secretary. Mr. DRAPER accepted the position as did Mr. WETMORE, but as there were neither chair nor table, it was apparent that the duties would in the main be nominal. It was evident that the people had assembled for a purpose, and although before the adjournment, there was a great deal of fun and drolic, the meeting opened with a solemnity and a dignity which are not generally characteristic of such gatherings.

MR. DRAPER,

after briefly thanking the meeting for the honor, read the latest dispatches from an extra, which were received with the wildest demonstrations of joy and gratitude. He then said:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have not gathered here to make or hear speeches. Our hearts are too full of grateful recognition of the Divine goodness to permit of much talk, and I know that I speak for you all when I say that from the bottom of my heart I give thanks to the Ruler of all things for this last, best evidence of His love for this great people. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, we are fast approaching the end of the fearful struggle which for four years has deluged our country with blood. [Applause.] We are fast nearing the top of the mountain whence we can see the promised land and survey the fruitful fields and the fertile valleys of peace and of prosperity. [Applause.] It is fit that at this time of deservedly great rejoicing, we should remember the men who by their own right arms have won for us this glorious prize. [Applause.] Our SHERIDAN, (applause,) our SHERMAN, (applause,) our THOMAS, (splause,) our GRANT, (tremendous cheering,) and last, but by no means least, the man upon whose head and heart has depended so much, and who has never doubted of the end—our noble, honest, true hearted President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (nine cheers for the President.) About the old flag, (applause,) have clustered memories of many glorious triumphs in days gone by; about her starry folds have gathered many recollections of brilliant achievements in olden time, but when years have rolled away and our children shall stand in the places that know us no more forever, they shall read in characters as bright, as brilliant, and as glorious as those of the earlier days, the names of Pittsburgh, of Vicksburgh, of Charleston, of Savannah, of Wilmington, and of Richmond. [Mr. DRAPER was perpetually applauded and continually cheered every allusion to the flag, every mention of the name of the President, or any of the Generals being a signal of renewed demonstration.]

After a few more words of cheer, Mr. DRAPER concluded eloquently, and introduced

HON. MOSES ODELL,

who was warmly received as an exponent of a class not over numerous in King's County—the war Democrats. He said:

My friends, I can conceive nothing more natural, nothing more appropriate than that we should be here at this moment. It is eminently fit, eminently proper that just such a hearty enthusiastic meeting as this should be held here to rejoice and be exceedingly glad at the reception of this great and glorious news. [Applause.] It has been said by some that New-York, (never,) that she did not sympathise with the cause of the Union, and the cause of the truth. This is false, and to prove it look at this gathering. Here are the evidences of the loyalty of the great metropolis of America. [Applause.] Victory has come at last. [Applause.] GRANT'S troops have attained their heart's desire, and the desire of our common country. [Applause.] Upon their banners perches the eagle of victory. Success, a great, a gratifying, a noble success has crowned their efforts, their arms are triumphant, and to day our country's flag floats from the rebel capitol. [Tremendous enthusiasm.] Oh, my friends how, to-day, we must pity the man who has held back from his place on this great question of the day. How we pity him who has done nothing for his country, nothing for his flag, has given not a cent for the prosecution of the war, but has rather, by his coolness in the hour of trial, by his lukewarmness in the days when the cause was in danger, by his lack of backbone in the times which tried men's souls, done more against than for his country. Let him call upon the rocks to fall down upon and hide him. There are such men—there are men who have never given a dollar, nor uttered a prayer, nor said a word for the cause of the Union, and from the bottom of my heart I pity and despise them. In the loyal hearts there has been but one pulsation since the war began; however divided we might be on minor points, we were all agreed on one, and that was that the Union must and shall be preserved. [Great cheering.] Come what might on that rock, the true American planted his foot, and, thank God, the issue of the fight has proved that his choice was the right one. The doubters are to-day nowhere. [Applause.] Who doubted yesterday that PHIL SHERIDAN would secure the Southside Railroad? [Applause.] God bless our brave soldiers. [Applause.] They have done a great and a glorious work; they deserve to be remembered, to be honored, to be provided for, and I know that a generous people will not forget them. [Great applause.] Thank God, the one of the rebellion is at hand. It cannot be delayed much longer, for the victorious flag which now floats over the rebel Capitol, will soon protect every foot and every inch of the so-called rebel territory. [Applause.]

The meeting had by this time increased vastly in numbers. The street was densely packed from the further corner of the Custom-house, across William-street, and past the Bank of America. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by every one. The people seemed too full for utterance and yet were anxious to vociferate. At the slightest occasion, on the barest suggestion, they were prepared with any desired amount of applause, and the utmost good humor prevailed. Mr. P. M. WETMORE was peculiarly noticeable for gaiety and cheerfulness. He seemed omnipresent and was certainly active in the good cause. He appropriately filled up the intervals of silence with jocular allusions to his friends North and South, and indulged frequently in witticisms which were not at all bad, and amused his audience immensely. He also offered the following:

RESOLUTION,

which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New-York congratulate the nation on the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, (cheers,) and the glorious triumph of the Union army. GRANT is crowned with glory, (applause,) and the Union preserved for all time to come. (Cheers.)

After which Gen. BUTTERFIELD, of the army, who has been on court-martial duty in this city for some months, was introduced and made an acceptable address, at the conclusion of which Mr. O'ROURKE moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Gen. WEITZEL for "the glorious victory he has achieved," which was vociferously carried, and Mr. WETMORE, as Secretary, will convey the same to the gallant officer.

HON. A. H. ANDREWS,

member of the State Senate was then introduced. He briefly alluded to the plan of the campaign, to the various successes of GRANT and SHERMAN, and then spoke at length upon the evident dissolution of the Confederacy. He congratulated the meeting upon the success which had attended the effort of the government to preserve the Union, and agreed with Mr. ODELL that it was assuredly fitting the city of New-York to rejoice in the hour of the nation's triumph. Mr. ANDREWS spoke earnestly and effectively, and was followed by

WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

who said: Mr. chairman and fellow-citizens: I am heartily glad to meet with you upon this occasion of great joy. We have experienced four years of suffering, of sorrow and of war, and are at length brought out from the valley of contest upon the mountain of success. [Applause.] Four years ago this cursed rebellion reared its head upon our coast, and in common with the loyal men of every section, we determined to crush it out. [Applause.] Since then the fight has raged fiercely throughout the land. Our soldiers have fought nobly in the field, and we, too, have fought here, for the fighting is not all done with muskets and with cannon. We have fought and we have conquered, [applause,] and to-day we have met to rejoice together over the fall of Richmond. [Applause.] Thank Heaven, Richmond is ours once more—we have one flag once more—the sea is ours once more—the territory is ours once more—WASHINGTON'S name and fame are ours once more, and all the hallowed memories of the past are again with us, intact and unbroken. And now that our arms have triumphed over the armed hosts of rebellion, we have a duty of a different sort to perform. Let our brotherly affection go out toward our recreant neighbors, and let us, by acts and deeds and manifestations of sweet kindness, conquer their hearts, as by our strength we have overcome their arms. [Applause.] I am requested to read the following:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, full of gratitude to the army and navy, and the government which has saved the Union, be invited to assemble at Union-square, at an early day, to celebrate the glory achieved, under Providence, by the Union army of Grant at Richmond and Petersburgh.

That the following general committee be appointed by the chair to carry into effect the preceding resolution:

S. Draper,	M. H. Grinnell,
W. B. Astor,	A. T. Stewart,
Moses Taylor,	J. J. Phelphs,
Samuel Sloane,	R. L. Stewart,
M. O. Roberts,	S. Knapp,
Arthur Leary,	B. H. McCurdy,
Henry Clews,	P. M. Wetmore,
J. Bell,	John A. Dix,
C. P. Daly,	R. M. Blatchford,
L. W. Turner,	W. M. Evarts,
W. H. Fry.	

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

No one who was present, and partook in or witnessed the

IMPRESSIVE SCENE

which followed, will soon forget the sublimity of the occasion. In response to a suggestion of Mr. DRAPER, the vast concourse uncovered and sang in perfect time and unison:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above, ye Heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

It was the last drop in the bucket, and many a man who had held in until then burst forth with sincere gratitude and wiped the tears of joy from his moistened eye. A more notable gathering than this we have never seen. Our best known and most respected citizens of every calling stood side by side, and although the wire-pullers, who are always to be found on platforms and in public places were there, they were for the time being shamed into quiet decency by the tremendous earnestness of the masses before them.

At the conclusion of this, sundry attempts were made by Mr. WETMORE and others to initiate airs of popular merit, but the most signal failures attended every effort until a youthful stripling started off with the "Star Spangled Banner," which he sang very well, and finally succeeded in eliciting a tremendous chorus from the crowd.

Calls were then made for

EX-JUDGE DEAN,

who was unconsciously standing in full view of the assemblage. The crowd took it up, and shouted "DEAN, DEAN;" while others, equally vociferous, screamed "No, no," "He's a Copperhead," "We won't have him," &c., &c. Presently, however, quiet and order were restored, and Mr. DEAN said:

My friends, on an occasion like this, the heart of every Union man is full, too full for utterance. The occurrences of the hour are too solemn, too momentous for comment, and no words of mine can add aught to the depth of gratitude which we all of us feel. I congratulate you, and I congratulate the country that the shedding of blood will soon be stopped, [applause,] and that the good old Union will be restored, with every provision of its constitution respected and enforced. [Applause.] If ever a question was definitely settled, JEFF. DAVIS has settled that of slavery. A better Abolitionist than he it would be difficult to find. I thank God that the old flag, which has waved in triumph so long and so constantly, will soon float peacefully over every foot of territory belonging to the nation, and, as I firmly believe, never again to be removed. [Applause.] Let us now do what remains for us; let us go to work, fill up our armies, make up our quotas, and finish this matter up at once and forever. [Applause.]

A very nervous gentleman, who had vainly endeavored to sing several songs, and who seemed very anxious to do something, was introduced, and made a very exciting speech, the key-note of which was a fight with England and a rebellion on the Green Isle; after which the audience sang "John Brown" with much emphasis.

HON. L. E. CHITTENDEN,

formerly Registrar of the Treasury and more recently Judge Advocate with Col. BAKER, was then brought forward. He said: "Fellow citizens, I am placed here to fill up a blank. They are waiting for an extra with late news, and as it won't be here for some two minutes. I am desired to occupy the said two minutes. [A Voice—"Who the devil are you?"] Several voices, "Name, name;" a very loud and peremptory voice, "If you're a goin' to speak, who are you any way?"] I am the man who has indorsed the Treasury notes for the last four years. [Laughter and applause.] And that paper, by the way, has never yet been protested and never will be. [Cheers.] It's worth 15 per cent. above par this very day, (applause,) and it will grow better all the time. [Here Mr. WETMORE took off his (WE) hat and advancing to the front of the balcony said, in a confidential, but very loud voice, "There's nothing green about him if he did indorse greenbacks.] But, my friends, we stand here in an awful presence. We cannot, must not fail to recognize in this fight the hand of God, and I wish nothing to do with the man who fails to note in all the way of this nation during the past four years the mysterious hand of our Heavenly Father. I feel, to-day, no desire to speak. I feel but one all-pervading sensation, and that is a feeling of thankfulness and praise. I thank God for all all things. I thank God for SHERMAN, for SHERIDAN, for THOMAS, for GRANT, (tremendous cheering,) because they have fought a good fight and because they have saved the nation. But above all I thank God for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Great cheering.] During a period of four years, he has borne a pressure upon his heart and a strain upon his head that few men could stand, but he has never been despondent; he has never been cast down. [Applause, and three cheers for the President.] And we should not forget the men who are associated with him in the conduct of the government, Messrs. SEWARD, (cheers) STANTON, the men who have managed the Treasury, and all the Cabinet. And now we are feeling good-natured, doubtless we would be willing to extend the forgiving hand to the rebels and let them all come back. In regard to the amnesty question, I feel that our one great, only danger lies in the great and good heart of our noble President. I fear only that he will say: "Well, we have conquered, and now we'll take them all home and back again, with all their privileges of representation, &c." [Cries of "Not the leaders."] Well, I feel this way. The rank and file can come back, but the scoundrels who brought this trouble on the nation shall never come back. [Cheering.] The Masons and Shields and Davises must never return. I would open a seaport for them. I would be generous and provide them with a steamboat, and let them go to—[a hundred voices, "Hell," "Hell," "Hell"]—no, not to hell, but the next place to it, Nassau. [Great laughter.] As for TOOMBS and WIGFALL, [hisses,] they can never re-enter Congress or partake in the deliberations of the nation's councils. But I find my two minutes are up, and as I only wanted to do my duty, I will retire.

Mr. CHITTENDEN then attempted to withdraw, but the crowd called him back. He succeeded in getting one leg over the balustrade, but Gen. WETMORE playfully held him back, and he again proceeded as follows: "Well, I will say a few words more, and particularly in regard to

OUR SOLDIERS,

who are, after all, the men to whom we owe our gratitude. [Applause.] It was my pleasure, a few months ago, to meet that truly great and noble man, SHERMAN. [Applause.] I met him just before he was starting on his wonderful march to Savannah; [cheers;] and as I presented him a letter of introduction, which stated that he might speak freely with me, as I was not down there for the purpose of trade, [laughter,] he said: 'Why, there's nothing very strange about that, Sir; I can show you 70,000 men here who have not come down for purposes of trade.' [Applause.] That army was there for work, not for play. I spoke to several of the soldiers in relation to the proposed trip, and asked if they knew where they were going. 'No,' they said, 'they didn't know, and they didn't care; they only knew they were going where SHERMAN said, and he would go just where he pleased.' [Applause.] This is the spirit of his men; they are heart and soul in the cause, and they have the heartiest faith in the wisdom and ability of their leader." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S address, three cheers were given for Mr. LINCOLN and three for the speaker; after which Mr. LUNDERMAN made a brief address, urging peaceful intentions toward our brothers of the South, who had "sinned, but not maliciously," and who would doubtless soon see the folly of their way and return like the prodigal son to the bosom of Uncle Sam. Mr. FRANZ CORDAS was introduced by Mr. DRAPER, who alluded to him as one of the oldest and most loyal of New-Yorkers. Mr. CORDAS apologized for attempting to speak, and after a very few words of cheer retired. A German, from Jersey City, named FRANZ SCHNEIDT, then spoke, alluding to the services rendered the Union cause by the people of foreign lands, and congratulating himself and his fellow-workmen that by the strength of their arms the nation had been preserved.

During Mr. SCHNEIDT'S address some one perceived

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

upon the platform, and immediately cries of "TRAIN," "TRAIN," rent the air. Mr. TRAIN advanced and addressed the meeting with his customary fluency and peculiar energy. His remarks are pointed in their recognition of the services of our soldiers, and hostility to England. Speaking of the retreat of Gen. LEE he said: "Yes, LEE has gone; well, let him go. Suppose with his army he should straddaddle along the dismembered Confederacy till he reached the fertile plains of TEXAS, and then should suddenly pounce upon MEXICO and whip MAXIMILIAN out of his boots and out of his crown! wouldn't that be exactly what we would like? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] But why is it my friends that we see no sign of cheer, no recognition of the glorious news from the windows of our friend BELMONT, the Banker? Why does he not show his flag? At this the crowd turned toward the well-known house of the distinguished financier and extinguished politician, and shouted "Come out with that flag, you d—d Jew"—"Show the flag"—"Show your colors," and so on, until matters began to assume an aspect which had features of displeasure about it although the prevailing temper of the audience was good-natured and frolicsome. In a few moments a small silk flag was passed out from the window and its pole nailed to the sash. This was received with tremendous shouts and cheers, in the midst of which Mr. TRAIN retired. Rev. Mr. SMITH vainly essayed to put a word in, but the crowd was so intent upon the Belmont demonstration that he failed to secure a hearing, and retired in disgust.

After brief addresses by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, PERRIN, WILKINSON and BOOLE, the Quartette Club sang "We'll Rally 'Round the Flag Boys," and the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. DRAPER then read a late dispatch, and the meeting adjourned, after singing, for a second time, the Doxology.

It is very rare that so great a gathering as this meets in Wall-street, and we have never witnessed enthusiasm approaching that which characterized every feature of this extraordinary assemblage. Without the extraneous and adventitious claptrappings of a political meeting, it possessed every element of unity and hearty sympathy. It was emphatically a meeting of rejoicing and of congratulatory thanksgiving.

AFTER THE MEETING

the vast crowd dispersed—not to business, for it was after time; not to their homes, for it was early in the afternoon—but from place to place, from street to street, the people wandered, talking of the glorious news, wondering what would be done next, and entirely happy with the main result.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS

were at a premium. It really seemed as if every bar-room, every hotel, every restaurant, every place of whatever resort, had its wounded soldier, about whom the admiring crowd would gather, and to whom they expressed admiration and gratitude, and did not forget to add the consolations of material aid. In the rotunda of the Astor House, Mr. CASPAR BURNET, a soldier of a Minnesota regiment, was waylaid by a large number of people. They asked him innumerable questions, and, had he accepted one in twenty of the intoxicating draughts tendered him, he would have been a dead soldier by this time. He was made happy by a collection of about $100, in "greens," and was doubtless delighted when the generous donors, joining hands, formed a ring about him, and sang, with fearful vehemence, "We'll rally 'round the flag, boys, rally 'round the flag."

OTHER MEETINGS

were held in Wall-street, whereat Mr. JOS. HOXIE and Rev. M. H. SMITH and other eminent orators held forth to great crowds of people, who were prepared with any quantity of enthusiasm, and only required an outlet for the noisiest recognition of our successes. But little business was transacted in Wall-street between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Banks and offices were deserted or occupied only by wistful guardians who longed to join their friends and neighbors in the street. The Gold-room was comparatively inactive, and the street corners were held by knots of eager men who grasped each other's hands and congratulated themselves and every one else on the news. At 12 o'clock, as Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN was speaking at the Wall-street meeting,

OLD TRINITY,

from whose beautiful spire floated an immense flag, sweetly chimed forth the hour and then joined the universal acclaim by a tuneful passage upon her silver bells. From this standpoint the sight was most inspiring; far up and down Broadway the way was bannered with the country's ensign, while Wall-street seemed fairly alive with people, whose thundering applause unisoned quite perfectly with the sonorous sounds from the Holy Trinity.

AT THE HOTELS

different scenes were presented, varying somewhat in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of the guests, but by far the preponderating manifestations of sympathy are in favor of the "old flag, the true flag, the red, white and blue flag." The Gold bulletins were neglected, the bars were freely patronized, money was spent like water, and nothing regarded for an instant that had no bearing on the one great topic.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following telegram was sent to the President during the meeting to-day:

NEW-YORK, April 3.

To Abraham Lincoln at the Front:

The people of New-York assembled in Wall-street, offer their grateful thanks, under Divine Providence, to the President, Gen. GRANT, and the armies in front of Petersburgh and Richmond for the glorious tidings of to-day.

SIMEON DRAPER,
MOSES TAYLOR,
MOSES F. ADELL,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
HENRY CLEWS,
ISAAC BELL,
SAM. SLOAN,
ROBERT H. McCURDY.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PARK.

Shortly after the reception of the news of Richmond's occupation, a squad of men under charge of Mr. BLUNT and Gen. WARD commenced firing a salute, the end of which was not reached until evening. An interesting crowd of men and boys regarded the operation with marked attention, and cheered loudly after each discharge.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. JONES in the chair.

Immediately after the roll had been called, Mr. JEREMIAH said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—Inasmuch as dispatches have been received here announcing the fall of the rebel capital, I move that this board do now adjourn to 1 P. M. on Friday, with three cheers for the success of the Union arms.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the three cheers were given with a will.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAGERTY in the chair.

The Board concurred in a resolution from the other board appointing a joint committee of three to take such action in regard to the Fire Department as circumstances may require.

Mr. LENT said that in view of the glorious news which had just been received here, he thought this was not a day for the board to remain in session, and he would therefore move that it adjourn to 1 P. M. on Friday next, with three cheers for the Union and the army.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Illuminations.

The illuminations last evening were not by any means so general as might have been expected, considering the enthusiasm displayed in the early part of the day. This probably arose from the fact that our citizens had not had time to weigh the full import of the glad tidings.

In the Bowery several private houses were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and gas jets. In Irving-place and Sixteenth-street two or three residences were very tastefully lighted up. The house of Mr. SUTTON, No. 87 East Seventeenth-street, was illuminated in a very artistic manner. Over each window was drawn a transparent shade of red, white and blue, and through these streamed a soft light, creating an effect both novel and pleasing. It attracted much attention.

In Union-square, the Athenæum Club building was illuminated very brilliantly. The windows contained 624 candles, and the gas-jets in the rooms added to the effect, throwing a flood of light across the square. Several private houses were also illuminated. One at the corner of Fifteenth-street was decorated with festoons of Chinese lanterns, in a very tasteful manner. The headquarters of the Union League Club were resplendent with light and waving banners. On each side of the entrance hung a shield, one of which bore the word "Richmond;" the other, "Petersburgh." Several houses in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh avenues were also lighted up. The private residence No. 75 Seventh-avenue was especially noticeable, and attracted quite a crowd of gazers. Broadway offered no illuminations worthy of note.

The front of the TIMES establishment, on Printing-House-square, cast bright rays far out toward Chatham and Centre streets, eliciting general admiration; and on the Park-row side, also, the immense flaming eagle, holding the fiery scroll of "Union," gazed fixedly at the blazing arch of light above, that figured in jets of gold the name of the New-York TIMES. The TIMES office displayed a wreath of light in every window. Tammany Hall was as brilliant as an unlimited number of candles could make it.

A very large crowd assembled in the square, and remained until the illuminations had dissolved in darkness.

In several sections of the city, private displays of fireworks were made on a small scale, but there were none worthy of particular note.

The Union Square Meeting.

Considering that it was only a patriotic surprise party, this gathering was remarkably large and enthusiastic, and it was above all one of those gay and hearty assemblages where the happiness of the audience mightily bears up the speakers by sympathetic encouragement. Several of the buildings around Union-square were handsomely illuminated; a cord with six large United States flags stretched across from the Maison Dorée to the stand; and that structure itself was adorned with colossal half-lengths of GRANT and SHERMAN, and with sundry Chinese lanterns.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. CARTWRIGHT of the Irish Brigade, and Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE was chosen Chairman.

PROSPER M. WETMORE came forward, and after thanking his fellow citizens for the honor conferred up him, said: "You have come together to celebrate the glorious tidings which have been received from the army to-day. [Cheers.] Gen. GRANT, the leader of the armies of the Union, ("Three cheers for Gen. GRANT," hip, hip, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! and tremendous cheering,) has led his triumphant forces not only into the city of Petersburgh but into the city of Richmond. [Renewed cheering.] The great prize of the war has been attained by the Union forces, and every loyal man and every citizen who desires to see the honor of the flag preserved, cannot but feel his heart grow warm and his sense of public duty and patriotism strengthened and encouraged by the news of to-day. To-morrow will doubtless bring you still greater triumphs, until, when the final victory comes, when rebels in arms shall have laid down their arms, then will we come together like brethren to celebrate a well-won and honorable peace, a peace that shall last far beyond the present generation, a peace that shall make us the most triumphant and powerful nation upon the face of this globe. [Cheers.] When the day comes, and God knows we all wish it to come soon, then will it be a matter of pride and gratification to every American to feel that he belongs to a Union that can stand up against a world in arms.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

How the Great News was Received and Welcomed Throughout the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y.

A company of military cadets from Poughkeepsie called upon the Governor at the Capitol this afternoon. In his address to them and to the concourse of citizens assembled his Excellency said:

"I congratulate you, as well as the citizens of Albany and the loyal of the land, upon the brilliant successes of our arms, and the prospect of an early, honorable, and lasting peace. Already I think I see upon the hill-tops above the smoke of war the dawn of a peace which will illumine the whole land with its beneficent and cheering light. This is an occasion not for us alone to rejoice. Millions of our countrymen are to-day rejoicing with us over the propitious signs which foreshow an early return of the day when we can

Proclaim the glad tidings o'er land and sea,
Our nation's redeemed, our nation is free.

I believe the time near at hand when the flag which our fathers bore through the stormy period of the Revolution, in defence of the principles for which we are now struggling, will be replaced over every square rood of land in the republic."

HARRISBURGH, PENN.

By direction of Gov. CURTIN, one hundred guns were fired from Capitol Hill this afternoon in honor of the present Union victories.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

News of the fall of Richmond was received with great demonstrations of joy. The Governor has ordered a salute of one hundred guns by every artillery company in the State.

BOSTON, MASS.

Bells are pealing salutes, firing and flags flying everywhere, and our citizens are in the highest state of jubilee over the fall of Richmond.

AUBURN, N. Y.

One hundred guns were fired in this city over the news of the fall of Petersburgh and Richmond. Flags are flying in all parts of the city.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The greatest excitement prevails here in consequence of the glorious news. Bells are ringing and cannon firing, and the people generally are frantic with joy.

TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Monday, April 3.

The news of the fall of Richmond was received here with rejoicings. Bells were rung, a band of music and a procession paraded the streets, and speeches were made by Col. C. K. HALL, Mayor MILLS and E. C. W. JAY.

WORCESTER, MASS.

The heart of the Commonwealth celebrated the news to-day by the ringing of bells, a display of flags, a parade of the State Guard, and the firing of one hundred guns. Several buildings are illuminated this evening.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Legislature met at 2 P. M. to-day, but no business could be done, and a motion to adjourn was unanimously carried. The members of both Houses joined in singing "America," "Old Hundred" and other pieces. Speaker BULLOCK and others made patriotic speeches.

The butchers and market-men of Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, at the close of business paraded the streets with flags and music. Salutes have been fired, bells rung, and general jubilation has been the business of the day. It is understood that a more formal celebration of the great event will soon take place under the auspices of the City Government.

ASTORIA, QUEENS COUNTY.

The fall of Richmond has been rejoiced over in good style. Cannon have been fired and bells rung. There was a meeting at the club-house this evening, where a thrilling speech was made by our fellow-townsman, G. A. EVERETT. Astoria is loyal.

STONINGTON, CONN.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the fall of Richmond.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 3.

Gov. CURTIN, instead of accompanying the Secretary of War, to be present at the flag-raising over Sumter, and participating in the ceremonies celebrating the capture of Charleston, intends to hold himself in readiness to go to the front, and, perhaps to Richmond, to look after Pennsylvania soldiers, who may have been wounded in the late battles in that vicinity. He is now gathering large quantities of hospital stores to be dispatched in that direction.

The city is jubilant with rejoicings over the fall of Richmond.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 3.

The scene in the vicinity of Third-street to-night is one of great brilliancy and intense excitement. The offices of the *Ledger, Inquirer, Press, Evening Telegraph, Sunday Dispatch* and *Transcript* are illuminated. Chestnut-street is crowded with enthusiastic spectators. Fire companies are running their glittering carriages through the streets and their houses and many private residences are illuminated. The general rejoicing is at its height. Meetings in Philadelphia during the day.

The merchants on 'Change this afternoon were called to order by A. E. BORIE, and addressed by Dr. PATTERSON, A. J. CASSELL and C. H. STUART, on behalf of the wounded soldiers. A subscription of $11,500 was made on the spot for the Christian Commission, and is still going on. Dispatches from New-York announcing over $50,000 and promising $50,000, and from Boston promising $12,000 from a similar meeting in progress, were read.

The meeting was adjourned to the Custom-house steps where the enthusiastic masses were called to order. Prayer was offered by Dr. BRAINERD, and addresses were made by Messrs. Cattell, Stuart, Jones, Revs. McAuley, Read, Patterson and Brainerd, and Col. Taylor. Donations poured in of money and valuables from all quarters.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3.

Washington is perfectly wild with joy. People meet and embrace each other in the street in their ecstacy. Business in the departments is generally suspended. The Patent-office force have just marched to the War Department, where an immense crowd is assembled. Speeches are being made by STANTON and SEWARD and others. A salute is being fired, flags are everywhere displayed, and Washington has not seen the like before since the day of Sumter.

The fall of Richmond and Petersburgh became known at a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning. The intelligence soon spread throughout the city, occasioning intense and joyous excitement. The employes of the several departments of the government deserted their desks to join with the rejoicing in the streets. The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order relieving the clerks from duty for the remainder of the day. Whether the heads of the other departments issued a similar order or not, it is certain that their respective clerks indulged in a holiday.

Public business was altogether suspended. The municipal offices and many of the merchants' stores were closed. When the news reached the court-house, so great was the excitement that the two courts there in session were immediately adjourned. The teachers in the public schools dismissed their scholars. Work was suspended at the Navy-yard and the Government Printing Bureau, and in other public as well as private establishments. Numbers of persons chartered whatever conveyances were available, and set out through the streets with their vehicles profusely decked with the American flags, and at one time the avenue was very gay with such equipages. The steam and city fire departments and hook and ladder companies turned out, with their apparatus decorated with flags, and the steam whistles screaming triumphantly. Flags were plentifully raised on the houses, and thrown out in front of the public departments and places of business and private residences. Pennsylvania-avenue was crowded with pedestrians. Great was the anxiety to hear the latest news. Boys with extras somewhat allayed the general demand, and the absence of war-like particulars was supplied by the groups and hurrying throngs in speculations and repetition of mere rumors which extensively prevailed.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock an immense crowd gathered in the park on the north side of the War Department, and there received the first confirmatory intelligence of the victory, which was greeted with deafening cheers. There were loud calls for the Secretary of War, who delivered the following brief address:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—In this great hour of triumph my heart, as well as yours, is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God for his deliverance of the nation. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Our thanks are due to the President [cheers,] to the army and navy [cheers,] to the great commanders by sea and land [cheers,] to the gallant officers and men who have perilled their lives upon the battle-field and drenched the soil with their blood. [Tremendous cheering.] Henceforth our commiseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the maimed and the suffering who bear the marks of their great suffering in the mighty struggles. Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech Him to guide and govern us in our duties hereafter, as He has carried us forward to victory, to teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, how to be just in the hour of victory, and to help us to secure the foundations of this republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Let us also not forget the laboring millions in other lands who in this struggle have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers, and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to Him, who will guide us as heretofore according to His own good will. [Loud cheers.]

The Secretary then read the dispatch from Gen. GRANT, announcing the capture, at 8:15 this morning, of Richmond by Gen. WEITZEL'S command, and that he (GRANT) was moving the army up to capture the Danville Railroad and LEE'S retreating forces. It was received with long-continued cheering.

Vice-President JOHNSON, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, Ex-Senator PRESTON KING, and others addressed the assemblage. Their speeches were interrupted by the reading of a second dispatch, and, although the substance of it was not distinctly heard by those in the outskirts, loud and repeated cheers were given on the assurance of continued good news.

Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY announced the victory to an assemblage at the Interior Department, and delivered a neat but brief address appropriate to the occasion.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Senator NYE, and others, also gratified the auditory with speeches. Gen. BUTLER said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Nothing could give me a greater pleasure than to meet you at any time. How much more then to mingle my congratulations with yours upon the glorious triumph of the American arms. All honor to the brave soldiers who have purchased by their blood this success to our arms and assurances of peace. In the hour of triumph let us remember that the deluded masses of the South are and must be a portion of our countrymen and of ourselves. But let us also pledge ourselves that the leaders of the rebellion who have cost the country all this blood and treasure shall never hereafter have any political privilege or power—[the General was here interrupted by loud and long-continued cheering]—again to tear down the glorious flag which waves over us. [Great cheering.] The God of Justice works by certain means, and, perhaps, there can be no more suggestive instance of his retribution than that a corps of colored troops, under the gallant WEITZEL, was the first to plant the flag of freedom over the rebel capital. [Loud cheering.] Let us in this hour of high congratulation with the eye of a good God upon us joy on our lips, speaking gladness each to each, our hands joined in Union, our hearts filled with joy, our souls with gratitude to Him who has protected us as He did our fathers—let us swear to each other that our country, thus regenerated and disenthralled, shall be forever the home of liberty, freedom and equal rights to all in the Union, one and inseparable. [Applause and cheering.] Let us thank God that we have obtained peace, not by negotiation or compromise with treason and rebellion, but by the right arms of our soldiers, and that the terms which we shall give will be consonant with the dignity, clemency and justice of the nation. [Loud and long continued applause.]

PORTLAND, ME.

There was an immense mass meeting at the City Hall this evening, presided over by Senator FESSENDEN, celebrating the victory most gloriously.

AUGUSTA, ME.

The news of the capture of Richmond was received with demonstrations of the greatest joy by the people of this city. Bells were rung, flags displayed, and a salute of one hundred guns fired. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the State House, and addressed by Gov. CONY and others. To-night the city is illuminated.

CONCORD, N. H.

There is great rejoicing over the downfall of Richmond. Flags are flying, bells ringing, guns firing and bands playing.

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

The news of the capture of Richmond was received with lively demonstrations of joy. All the bells were rung, the courts adjourned, business was suspended, meetings were held, and the city was decked with flags. The day closed with a meeting to-night, and preparations for a general holiday to-morrow.

HARTFORD, CONN.

An immense meeting was held at the Allyn House to-night. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Congressman elect, and others addressed the assemblage. Over $1,700 were raised for the Sanitary Commission, and a committee has been appointed to raise more.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

An immense procession is now marching through the streets. The houses throughout the city are brilliantly illuminated, bells ringing, cannon firing, and the city is wild with excitement. Everybody is rejoicing over the double victory on the battle-field and at the polls. We gave to-day 283 Union majority.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION—CONSUMPTION.—We say to persons having consumption, in whatever stage of the disease, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which is readily taken up by the blood and carried to lungs, and the healing principles of the tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs and stop their decay at once, and the patient's life is saved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has great power to dissolve the thick mucous that stops up the wind-passages of the lungs, and expels it from the system. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial purifies the blood and cleanses it of

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

THE JUBILEE AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

How the Slaves Celebrated their Emancipation.

MILITARY CHANGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Tuesday, the 21st inst., was a great and joyous day in Charleston. I have already intimated in a previous letter the leading events that happened on the occasion referred to, but the early closing of the mail prevented my giving so many of the particulars as I otherwise should have done. The occasion was a grand celebration by the freed people of Charleston in honor of their release from bondage. The affair was gotten up under the auspices of Brevet Maj.-Gen. SAXTON; Brig.-Gen. HATCH, commandant of the district; Col. SEWARD L. WOODFORD, commandant of the post; Lieut. Col. A. G. BENNETT, Twenty-first United States colored troops, Rev. Mr. FRENCH; Mr. JAMES REDPATH, Superintendent of Schools, and numerous other officers and civilians interested in the good work, of caring for, and aiding the colored population, not only in this city, but wherever they may be located. On the Sunday preceding the day of the celebration it was announced to a large colored congregation, assembled at Zion Church, that arrangements were in progress to give them an opportunity of manifesting their delight at the new freedom they were enjoying. This announcement, made by Col. WOODFORD, was received with prolonged shouts and deafening cheers, and all present showed by the eager manner in which they entered into the spirit of the proposition that the affair so far as they were concerned, should not be a failure. And every one who witnessed the proceedings of Tuesday will join in saying that they were not a failure.

The designated place for assembling was at the Citadel-square, and at 12 o'clock, not only the space within the enclosure, but the streets on either side were crowded with men, women and children, all preparing to form themselves into a procession. At 2 o'clock, the number of people thus assembled reached four thousand, and shortly after that hour, the colored Marshals, who had previously performed the duty assigned them of arranging the school children into companies, and the trade and other organizations into divisions, took their position in the line, and everything was ready for the start. First in the procession came two colored Marshals on horseback, each wearing badges, and rosettes of red, white and blue. They were followed by an organization of about fifty butchers, who carried their knives at their sides, and in front of themdisplayed a good-sized porker. Next in order came the Twenty-first Regiment United States Colored troops, Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, commanding, preceded by a band. The regiment turned out in nearly full force, and presented a very fine appearance. The music discoursed by the band was very creditable, and added much to the general effect of the whole proceedings. A company of school boys, the leading boy carrying a banner with the device, "We know no masters but ourselves," followed the military, and after them came a car of liberty drawn by black horses and decorated in the most gorgeous manner with flags, streamers and banners. Within the car were seated thirteen young girls, costumed in white, with colored trimmings, and each wearing a white head-dress. As the car passed along, it was saluted by the spectators on each side of the street with cheers, which were acknowledged by the occupants with smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs. The preachers, elders, Sunday-school teachers and Bible societies of the various colored denominations in the city formed the next feature in the procession. Then appeared eighteen hundred school-children, boys and girls, with their white teachers walking beside them, and displaying mottoes, of which, "We know no cast or color," "The Heroes of the War: Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Gillmore, Terry, Thomas, Farragut, Dahlgren, Porter," are only a sample. Throughout the march they observed good order, and showed by their joyful countenances that they thoroughly appreciated the improved change which has been worked out for them. The tailors, carrying shears as the emblem of their trade, and the coopers, with hoops in their hands, turned out in large force. After them came the firemen, there being no less than ten organizations represented in the line. They were dressed in red shirts, with belts around their waists, and made an attractive feature in the procession. The various Trade Associations, including painters, blacksmiths, carpenters wheelwrights, barbers and others, all came in regular order. These were followed by a cart drawn by a mule, and containing an auctioneer, who was standing over two women seated on a block, with their children standing about them. A boy was also in the cart, whose office was to ring a bell with all the energy he possessed. The cart bore the announcement: "A number of negroes for sale;" and as it moved along the auctioneer would appeal to the crowd for a bid, making use of the phrases which are usually heard in a negro auction-room. For instance, the bystanders were repeatedly informed that such a one was an excellent cook, or an expert seamstress, or a valuable field-hand, and that some one of the number had run the price up to an extravagant amount—in Confederate money, of course. Attached to the cart was a long rope, tied to which was a number of men and women. Next was a hearse, bearing a coffin, and having the inscriptions: "Slavery is dead;" "Who owns him?" "No one;" "Sumter dug his grave on the 13th of April, 1861." The hearse was followed by mourners dressed in deep black. Fifty sailors with their officers, a company of wood sawyers, a band of newspaper carriers, and several clubs and associations, brought up the rear of the procession. At intervals throughout the line were displayed the American colors, kindly furnished for the occasion by Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. The route taken was through the principal streets of the city below the citadel, and the length of the procession is estimated to have been about three miles. The carriages of Gen. HATCH, Gen. SAXTON, and Col. WOODFORD, were frequently halted and their occupants cheered. Whenever the American flag was passed it was honored with shouts, and the waving of handkerchiefs and caps. Stands had been erected at the Citadel-square for the accommodation of speakers, but in consequence of rain the addresses were postponed. At a little after dusk the proceedings terminated, and the participants returned to their homes.

Charleston never before witnessed such a spectacle as that presented on Tuesday of last week. Of course, the innovation was by no means pleasant to the old residents, but they had sense enough to keep their thoughts to themselves. The only expressions of dislike I heard uttered proceeded from a knot of young ladies standing on a balcony, who declared the whole affair was "shameful," "disgraceful." The colored people themselves were wild with enthusiasm, and, as an evidence of their patriotism, it is stated that no less than three hundred were enrolled as recruits in the United States service on that one day.

On the 22d inst., Col. S. L. WOODFORD transferred the command of the Post of Charleston to Col. WM. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment. Col. WOODFORD held the office of Post-Commander for one month, and both the military and citizens will testify that he discharged his duties in a faithful and impartial manner. The order which the Colonel issued on his retiring sets forth that the churches and stores have been generally opened, that three thousand children attend the public schools, and that four thousand citizens have taken the oath of allegiance. During the temporary stay of Col. WOODFORD in this city he pursued a course which none could object to. In his military affairs he is strict, and requires obedience to the established laws and orders from every one living under them. In the social circle he is pleasant and winning, and places a visitor at ease the moment he enters his apartments. Col. WOODFORD retires from the command of the post to assume the duties of Chief-of-Staff to Gen. SAXTON. His headquarters will be at Hilton Head. Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, his successor, comes to us well fortified with military reputation and renown. He commenced his military career in October, 1831, as as a line-officer in the Seventh Regiment New-York National Guards, and at the breaking out of the war entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant of the same regiment. He subsequently recruited a company for the Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, of which company he remained as Captain till January, 1862. We next hear of him as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment—an organization which he himself recruited in one month's time. During the siege of Suffolk, Va., he acted a conspicuous part as commandant of the infantry of Gen. ABERCROMBIE'S division. From Suffolk the division was ordered to West Point, at which place Col. GURNEY resumed command of the brigade which was under him at Washington. At West Point the field-officers of the brigade joined in petitioning President LINCOLN to confer upon the Colonel the rank of a full Brigadier-General. After the brigade and division to which it was attached had been distributed among the Eleventh Corps, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was ordered to the Department of the South; while here the regiment has done noble service. In the engagement at Deveaux's Neck, on Dec. 14, 1864, while at the head of a charging column, the Colonel was struck in the arm by a shell, wounding him so severely as to make his departure North imperative. He is still suffering from the effects of the wound, although he is able to attend to his duties. Not only has he served as Post-Commander of Morris Island for a number of months, but he has occupied similar important positions elsewhere. The commendations of such officers as HEINTZELMAN, ABERCROMBIE and DIX are not wanting to give him a clear military record. Following are the orders announcing the change:

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
March 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. In obedience to General Orders No. 27, of Feb. 24, 1865, from the Headquarters of the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby transfers the command of the Post of Charleston, which he has temporarily held under that order, to Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, announced as the Post-Commander.

He thanks the officers and soldiers composing the Post-Garrison for the decorum with which they have conducted themselves, and the strict military discipline which they have observed.

The churches and stores have been generally opened. Three thousand children attend the public schools. Four thousand citizens have already voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, and renewed their fealty to the nation. This number is being continually increased, and the six officers established for the administration of the oath are constantly thronged.

That class of the population who, under God, have been freed in the progress of the war, are, by their orderly conduct, vindicating their right to liberty; and are seeking, by their sobriety, industry, and earnest employment of the opportunities of education now for the first time equally opened to them, to fit themselves for the new and free life into which they have come.

STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Col. One Hundred and Third U. S. C. Troops,
and Chief-of-Staff to Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE.

Official: H. A. BATTERSON, Second Lieut. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—1. In compliance with General Orders, No. 27, of Feb. 24, 1865, from the headquarters of the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Charleston.

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

2. Second Lieut. Henry K. BATTERSON, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM GURNEY, Colonel
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. Vols.,
Commanding Post.

Official: H. A. BATTERSON, Second Lieut. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. Vols., A. A. General.

On Friday of last week four ward officers—Acting Ensign C. H. HANSON, Acting Master's Mate H. LYNCH, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. RYAN and W. H. BARCLAY—were captured by a portion of the rebel Gen. FERGUSON'S cavalry at a point on the Ashley River, four miles above LEWISFIELD'S plantation. The officers proceeded up the river in the tugboat *Jonquil*, with a view of extending assistance to a number of defenceless women and children. As soon as Gen. HATCH learned the facts of the case, he dispatched a force of cavalry to scour the country, but nothing was seen of the rebels.

The steamship *John Adams*, after lying at this station nearly three years, has been towed to Port Royal. While here she was used as a coastship.

Fires in Charleston are not so frequent as they were two or three weeks ago, although the average number at present is about four per week. A few days ago a young man was arrested on suspicion of being an incendiary, but the evidence was not sufficiently strong to warrant his conviction. The fires occur for the most part in unoccupied buildings, and are doubtless the work of boys, a number of whom have been noticed prowling about the premises fired. We hope some one or more of them may be detected and punished to the utmost extent.

Citizens living in the outskirts of the city state that a portion of WADDELL'S rebel cavalry are hovering about the vicinity. Their object seems to be to pick up stragglers and not farmers. They do not come within sight of our picket lines.

The schools of Charleston are in a flourishing condition, and are remarkably well attended. The teachers express themselves quite encouraged in their efforts, and are determined to prove to the world that the colored race can be educated, provided they have facilities extended to them for so doing. At present four schools are in operation.

Gen. HATCH, accompanied by members of his staff, paid a visit to Georgetown last week. Everything is represented to be quiet in that vicinity.

President LINCOLN'S late order concerning parties who have been interested in blockade-running, has created quite a flutter among certain circles here. One man, on learning the order was out, immediately applied at Gen. HATCH'S headquarters for a pass to go beyond the lines, thinking he could succeed in his wishes before Gen. HATCH was officially informed of the order. Suffice it to remark, the applicant did not get a pass.

WHIT.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Legislature—Outspoken Appeals for Peace.

Our correspondent at Goldsboro sends us a Raleigh *Standard* of an old date—March 1—which contains some matters of interest.

SPEECHES BY MR. DICK.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The following are extracts from a speech by Mr. DICK made in the State Legislature before the adjournment. He said:

It was charged that he was responsible for this war, having voted for the secession of North Carolina. He never believed in the *right of secession*, and he could never have any confidence in a government which recognised such a principle. It was an element of disorganization, and would always be destructive to any form of government. He had always regarded the preservation of the Union, as the surest means of securing the slavery of the negro and the liberty of the white man, and the startling events consequent upon disunion had not changed his opinions. He went for disunion not from choice but stern necessity. He had spoken and voted against disunion before the dread catastrophe came. He never had justified the precipitate action of the Cotton States, and he never would as long as he valued justice and truth. When Virginia seceded, the geographical position of North Carolina required her to take sides with the other Southern States. If she had remained neutral she would have been the battle-ground of the contending parties and have been utterly desolated. North Carolina was firm in her devotion to the Union. She had no wrongs to redress by revolution, but the inexorable law of self-preservation forced her to leave the government which she had so long maintained and honored. I can never forget, said the Senator, the scene in the State Convention when the ordinance of secession was passed. A member of the seceding party proposed that three cheers be given for South Carolina. On that side of the house the proposition was vociferously executed, but the conservative side gave no sign of voice of approval. They were cool and calm, but sorrow was depicted in their faces. They were thinking of the many fond associations they were compelled to break, and were looking with anxiety and apprehension to the terrible consequences which the future might disclose.

Since that time the Conservative party has endeavored by wise counsels to preserve the liberties of the country, and bring the revolution to a successful termination. But their counsels have been disregarded—the affections, of the people have been alienated from the government by repeated outrages upon their dearest rights, and the country has been brought to the verge of ruin. The men who have commenced the war have shown themselves utterly incapable of controlling the storm.

Mr. DICK said that it had been stated that he would be the last man, as he avoided the dangers of the war. He had always been a peace man. He had at least been consistent, and he hoped that the war men would manifest their sincerity by acts, and not by mere empty declarations. The last man may only be found in the only case hitherto, which have been made by the government for its pets and favorites. The habits of the coon fully illustrate the habits of some of the war men. When the coon is in his hollow, he growls if he is approached, and will bite the hand that offers to take his corn. If he is dragged out, sometimes he makes a good fight, but he always shows a wonderful propensity to get back into his hollow. If this country is destined to be destroyed, the last man will be an original secessionist; and as he sits amidst the ruins which surround him, he will not imitate the stern old Roman amid the ruins of Carthage, and shed tears for the desolation war has wrought; for if he had tears to shed, he would shed them now, while his country is writhing in her agony.

In conclusion, Mr. DICK said that the Senate was now about to adjourn. As representatives they would not meet again in this hall. He desired to return his thanks to all the Senators for the kindness and courtesy they had shown him, and to express the sincere wish that a kind Providence would protect them and their families from the disasters threatened by the gathering storm. As representatives we have not shown ourselves equal to the emergencies of the times. It was our duty to act for peace, or prepare for war to the last extremity. He had desired to act for peace, as he had no hope in war. The people of the State, the soldiers in the trenches, and the whole Confederacy are looking with anxious interest to this Legislature. We are now about to disappoint those expectations, as we have taken no action for peace, nor developed any new resources of war. We have utterly failed to perform our solemn duty, and our dispirited people will hold us responsible for the future dangers and disasters which wise and firm legislation might have averted. The time has come when a State Convention should be called. Let the people take their destinies in their own hands, and send up delegates who can fully comprehend the dangers of the times, and who are capable of earnest and fearless action. Something must be done immediately, or the events of the next ninety days will overwhelm this State with subjugation and ruin. And if we ever meet again as a Legislature, it will be but to gather up the scattered fragments from the stranded wreck of a once proud, noble and glorious old commonwealth.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER QUESTION.

The same gentleman, in a speech on arming the negroes, said:

"It is proposed by the President to take forty thousand slaves from the industrial pursuits of the country and put them in the military service as cooks, teamsters, &c. Will this benefit our cause and add to our chances of winning independence? We are engaged in a long and wasting war which has severely taxed the whole energies of our people. It is conceded that we need more men and supplies to meet the emergencies of the times. We must have brave and patriotic men in the field to keep back to meet the emergencies of the times. We must have brave and patriotic men in the field to keep back the public enemy, and it is equally necessary that we should have efficient labor at home to produce supplies. Can these wants be met by putting forty thousand negroes in the military service? The Executive does not propose to use them as *fighting men*, but as cooks, teamsters, &c. The practical question is, can they in such employments render more service than in the cornfields of the country? If abundant rations are furnished, our soldiers will cheerfully cook for themselves, as they have been doing for three years. If it should be necessary at any time to have detailed cooks, there will always be found men enough for this duty, who are incapable of active service. This necessity might also be supplied by the free negroes who have been conscripted. I have but little knowledge of military operations, but it seems to me that it would not be prudent or safe to trust our valuable wagon trains to the custody of negro teamsters. These trains are constantly in danger from raids of the enemy, and the teamsters ought to be capable and ready to assist in their defence. Negroes would do all they could to assist their friends, the Yankees. In my opinion, slave cooks and teamsters would not earn their rations and clothes, but be a positive nuisance to the army; clog its efficient operations; consume its scanty supplies; and they will pillage and plunder the country through which the army may pass. They will also constitute an immense body of spies, who will be constantly escaping to the enemy with important information. In no way can the strength and efficiency of our noble and gallant army of free born and patriotic white men be increased by the employment of slaves in the military service. Slaves might be employed with advantage in working upon the fortifications of our cities and other important military posts; but this demand for labor can be supplied by requisitions on the States—and it would be cheerfully and promptly furnished. I do not object to the government taking negroes for military purposes, because it might interfere with my personal interests. I would gladly give up every negro I own to secure the peace and liberty of the country. I love the freedom of the white man more than the slavery of the negro. I object to the employment of slaves in any capacity in the army, because I believe they will be an element of weakness, and not of strength; and moreover, they are all needed at home to produce the necessary supplies for the army and the country. These forty thousand slaves now required by the President, if left at home under judicious management, can by their labors on the farms support an army of an hundred thousand men for a year. Is it wise, therefore, to destroy this certain source of supply by the uncertain experiment of making negroes efficient in the army?

The conscription of negroes will greatly demoralize the army. Our free born and gallant soldiers will feel themselves degraded by association with negroes. There is a strong feeling of repugnance in their Southern hearts to negro equality. The good soldier is proud and his spirit is wounded by humiliation. He will submit cheerfully to hardships, privations and the sternest discipline, but he is very sensitive upon points of personal honor.

If our army is not demoralized by the addition of negroes it certainly will be weakened. They cannot be trusted on picket duty, as they will be constantly escaping to the enemy. The enemy in his attacks will always seek the lines of defence guarded by negroes, and in nine cases out of ten, he will be successful in his assaults.

If two hundred thousand negroes are taken from agricultural pursuits of the country, how can the army be fed? how can the families of our soldiers be supported? how can general starvation be prevented? These are questions which I cannot answer, and I feel sure that the advocates of this monstrous proposition can give no satisfactory replies.

But, Mr. Speaker, suppose all the objections which I have made to this new war policy should prove groundless, and by the aid of negro soldiers we succeed in winning our independence, what then are the prospects before us? These negro soldiers would return home with all the advantages of military training, accustomed to the use of arms, inured to hardships and dangers, and flushed with the pride of victory. They would demand equality in the civil rights which they assisted in securing by their blood and valor! They would not be contented and submissive while their wives, children and kindred were in bondage. We would have to listen to their demands and gratify their natural feeling by the liberation of their families, or we could not live in peace and security together. The Southern white man would never consent to negro equality, and the consequences would be, that either the negro or the white man would have to leave the country of be exterminated. I will not pursue this discussion further, as it is by no means a pleasant theme. I regard it as the worst form of abolition ever started in this country.

PEACE WANTED.

The *Standard* says, editorially:

"The Asheville *News*, formerly an ultra Vance paper, is out for peace in the most earnest terms. See the article from the *News* in another column. We are glad to number the *News* as a coworker in this noble cause. It says truly that the hearts of our people were recently thrilled and animated by the hope of peace, but that hope has been blasted. We go further and say that, in our opinion at least, one hundred thousand original Secessionists were prepared to return to the Federal Union previously to the recent conference in Hampton Roads, provided by so doing they could have saved their slaves; but alas! finding that the Federal Government would not guarantee their slave property, they now want war to go on, with more bloodshed and more ruin, in the hope that they will perpetuate slavery by the sword. But *they* are not going to the war. Other white men, and a part of the poor negroes themselves must be sacrificed in the effort to save slavery. With the *News*, "our voice is still for peace, niggers or no niggers." We say this as a slaveholder. We want no more white men slain to save our negroes. We regret the loss of our property, and we think the policy of sudden emancipation is injurious to society and cruel to the slaves; but we are not willing any longer to see this species of property placed in the scale against human life.

If our humble advice had been heeded and taken eighteen months ago, the States could have secured the privilege to themselves of perpetuating slavery as long as they pleased. But our advice was rejected, we were denounced as a traitor, and at last, in the hope of silencing us, we were mobbed, if not by the order, with the connivance of the Richmond and Raleigh authorities. We predicted, in 1860, that disunion for causes then existing, and an attempt to spread and uphold slavery by force of arms would result in its destruction. That prediction, we are sorry to say, has been verified.

The people of this State want peace with or without slavery. When they look at their present condition, and contemplate the awful future which continued war will reveal, they regard peace as above all things desirable. The man who call them cowards, or cowards, or traitors, does them the grossest injustice. The people of this State have sacrificed everything to a sense of honor, on a point of honor. They want to war on a point of honor. The State has maintained this point of honor by the loss of fifty thousand of her sons; and the proofs of her devotion, in addition to this sacrifice, may be seen in her ruined credit, her abandoned farms, her destroyed industry, her poverty-stricken people, her deserted colleges and school-houses, and her thousands of maimed soldiers, destitute widows and neglected orphans. No decent person on this continent will ever say, after all this, no matter what may be our condition or our fate, that North Carolina is not a gallant, faithful, glorious old State.

The mountain region of this State has been specially scourged by this war. It is not surprising that the people of that region want peace. We trust the day is near at hand when the people of Western Carolina will rise up en masse and demand a convention so as to close speedily this bloody struggle. The best patriot now is he who is most devoted to the cause of peace and most devoted to North Carolina.

FROM EASTPORT, MISS.

The Great Cavalry Expedition—Its Strength, Metal and Object—Damaging Freshet on the Tennessee—Cotton—Refugees for the North, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

EASTPORT, MISS., March 31.

The cavalry corps of this military division, under command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILSON, which for more than two months has been stationed at Gravely Springs and at this point, left yesterday morning on a great and unknown campaign through the Gulf States. None but those in authority know its destination—perhaps Selma, Montgomery, or Mobile, or all. It will probably cooperate with the infantry which recently crossed the Tennessee River at Decatur, southward bound. The command which has just left is finely equipped in all respects, is well mounted, well armed, and goes with an immense wagon train, fine artillery, pontoons, and all things necessary to go where the will of brave men leads.

It is composed of three divisions, commanded by Gens. HARRISON, CROXTON and LONG, and numbers 13,000 dashing and brave cavaliers, who have been upon many a bloody field of strife, and were in the saddle for more than fifty consecutive days during Hood's advance upon and retreat from Nashville last Fall and Winter.

Such men will not be turned back for light causes, and I predict that we shall see them no more until ordered to join them somewhere far down to the south of this.

This campaign will divide JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy. All of Alabama will fall into the hands of the progressive Yankee. The last sea-board city is doomed. Mobile will shortly flaunt the Stars and Stripes, and the trans-Mississippi will be completely severed from the Atlantic States. This command will meet FORREST, and will press him back, and will, in this campaign, strip him of much of the glory he has hitherto won by dashing upon small commands and military stations almost unprotected.

The Fifth Division, commanded by Gen. EDWARD HATCH for the present, is ordered to remain at this point. This is better known as the "fighting division"—commanded by a gentleman who has, since the war, fought all over Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama; who fought Hood's advance every mile from the Tennessee River to Columbia last Fall, and thus enabled Gen. THOMAS to make the necessary preparation for the great defeat of the rebel army. It was this division that won most glory in turning Hood's left wing before Nashville. It was this division that stormed most works and captured most artillery. It is this division that will never shrink from its duty, whether in the advance or in the rear.

The heavy rains of the latter part of last month and beginning of this, swelled the Tennessee River and all its tributaries, until the low lands were deeply flooded, and steamboats landed on all sides among the trees, far from the river channel. Storehouses filled with government stores were swept away, and long and high heaps of grain were submerged before the danger was scarcely expected. The losses from this cause have been great. The river has now receded to its channel, but is again swelling from the recent rains. The Spring is fairly upon us, with its warm sunshine and capricious showers, and the season of flowers and budding leaves is here. Peach and plumb trees are in full bloom.

There is a good deal of cotton in the country, but there are so many restrictions thrown around its purchase that it really goes a-begging, King as it has claimed to be. Loads of it come to our picket posts, but are not permitted to come in. Its owners are hungry and naked, and would gladly exchange the commodity for pork and hominy, and a little coffee thrown in. Our people want the fabrics, and our manufactories want the material to make them, and yet there are as many obstacles thrown in the way as though a big devil was in every bale. If more liberal views had obtained during the war in regard to the cotton trade, our people would have suffered less for it; the revenue to government would have been greater, and temptations for fraud and peculation would have been fewer. As it has been, the few have been benefited to the injury of the many.

Refugees from all parts of Northern Mississippi daily throng the Provost-Marshal's Office for permits to go North. Men, women and children are begging for transportation to Indiana and Illinois.

All the lands skirting the Tennessee River in this region are barren and sterile. High hills, rough, precipitous and of volcanic origin, meet the eye everywhere. The water is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste and unhealthy from its ferruginous and lime mixture. The cavalry command here has been healthy; still, within the last two months, we have dotted the top of a hill with little mounds of fresh earth that indicate the soldiers' final rest. Peace to their ashes and honor to their names. Peace to their loved ones at home, who have followed them with anxious hearts and fears through all their toils and dangers, and who will not forget them in their soldier graves.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Camp of Exchange—Eleven Thousand Prisoners Expected.

Correspondence of the New Orleans True Delta.

VICKSBURGH, MISS., Saturday, March 18, 1865.

A very important arrangement has just been effected for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of prisoners. Brig.-Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, commanding the post, has the honor of bringing about the first conference in regard to the matter, in which he has been strongly supported by his superior, Maj.-Gen. DANA. The arrangement or agreement referred to has an important bearing, and must greatly facilitate the objects proposed. It is as follows: The rebel authorities, through their Commissioner of Exchange, Lieut.-Col. WATTS, have agreed to send 11,000 of our men to a camp of exchange already established at a point called Four Mile Bridge, on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad. Eight hundred of our men have already arrived at this camp and more will soon reach it from the rebel prison pens at Cahawba, Meridian, and other places in Mississippi and Alabama. The prisoners already arrived came day before yesterday evening. They have suffered greatly from the want of necessary clothing and by exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, but do not complain of a scarcity of food adequate for their support. Their ration was simple but sufficient. They appear very ragged, but hearty and cheerful.

After being ferried over the Big Black River the prisoners were at once put on board the cars and brought to the camp for their reception at Four-Mile Bridge. Here they will remain, together with others, as they arrive, until rebel prisoners held by us can be brought down the river, when an exchange will take place at this camp, which is accounted neutral ground to both parties to the agreement. Guards for the camp will be furnished from the forces at this post, and rations and all necessary supplies of every kind for the prisoners will be taken from the government commissaries here. Three or four agents of the rebel authorities will be permitted to remain at the camp and see that all the articles of our agreement with them are strictly performed on our part. Gen. SMITH is to receive and be responsible for all the prisoners as soon as the rebels bring and deliver them to him at the camp of exchange.

As will be easily seen, the above is a most important understanding, and it will, in all probability, be carried out with the utmost fidelity by both parties. The rebels especially appear to be very anxious and eager to fill their part in hastening the exchange. They will probably be successful in bringing all of the very large number, 11,000, to the camp within a few days, and Gen. DANA, in order to assist the movement of the prisoners to and from the Big Black, has, through his Chief Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. R. B. HATCH, repaired and put in running order that portion of the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad between here and there. This improvement will very greatly facilitate all the operations of the exchange, and does great credit to Chief Quartermaster HATCH for his readiness and promptness in bringing it about.

From parties by the flag of truce that came in with the 800 prisoners, I learn that WIRT ADAMS is in command at Jackson during the absence of FORREST, who has gone North on a raid along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, having reached Tupelo, and who will probably extend his operations some distance beyond the southern border of Tennessee. FORREST has been lately promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the rebel army, and been confirmed by the Richmond Congress.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, Trying to be Cheerful.

The following extract is from a recent speech of Gov. WATTS, at Montgomery:

We hold more territory now than we did twelve months ago. [Voice—"Oh, no!"] Did I hear some croaker say it is not true? [Vociferous applause.] Gov. W. then instituted a comparison between the territory held by the Yankees a year ago and that held now. He showed that in the Trans-Mississippi they held absolutely little or no territory beyond a few garrisons at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Texas, in the towns on the Mississippi, and the City of Little Rock. They held much more of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas a year ago. It is true that Georgia has been overrun, yet she is sounder in republican faith than she was twelve months ago, and the Yankees hold less of her territory than they held. South Carolina has likewise been overrun, but she is not forgetful of her Sumter and other revolutionary sires; she will come out of the fire as gold that is purified. The Yankees may overrun and devastate the country, but they cannot even garrison and hold it.

Four years ago our condition for carrying on the war, compared with that of the Yankees, was less favorable than it is now. Then we had no treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury had to borrow money from the Central Bank in this city to buy the very paper he wrote upon. Now we are driven to no such straits. Then we had scarcely any arms or ammunition. Now fifty thousand arms per year are manufactured by our armories, and we have plenty of powder. The government has, through its bonded agriculturists and tithing system, more commissary stores than ever before. And quartermaster's stores, scarce at first, are provided in abundance now.

—Messrs. Chambers have issued their bulky *Gallery of Geography* in two volumes instead of one volume—a very great advantage to the reader.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING AT RETAIL
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit on
THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 6,
a splendid selection of the
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
comprising some
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
MELANGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, DE LAINES, GRENADINES, LAWNS, PERCALES, BAREGES, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
In Every Variety. BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Nos. stores 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST CAPS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Newest patterns for Spring, just received. Also,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, in great variety, and at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY (CORNER GRAND-ST.)
Will open on WEDNESDAY, April 5, a large and elegant assortment of Spring and Summer
BASQUES, SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
at retail, to which attention is specially invited.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
Linen Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Pillow Linens, from 1¼ to 1¾ yards wide.
Shirting Linens, superior makes, at low prices.
Towelings, Huckabacks, Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.
Table Linen, Scotch and Barnsley bleached and unbleached.
Table-cloths, French, German, Irish and Scotch, in great variety.
Napkins, damask and snow-drop, ⅔, ¾ and ⅞ size.
Towels, huck and damask, plain and fancy bordered.
White goods, nainsooks, jaconets, cambrics, &c., &c.
Also,
Rugs, tapestries, brocatels, satins, lace curtains, cornices, window-shades, with every variety of upholstery goods, suitable for housekeeping, all of which we are offering to our
RETAIL TRADE
at prices which have been "reduced" to the lowest gold rates.
Bedding and other articles for housekeeping made on the shortest notice. Persons wishing to furnish houses for the 1st of May, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock as we are prepared to show the best assortment in the city and sell at prices which defy competition.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
For this week's sales, we have just received the following "CHEAP GOODS," to which we invite the special notice of the Ladies, believing that the prices will speak for themselves:
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTING Muslins, at 12½c. a yard.
NEW SPRING PRINTS, (warranted Fast Colors,) at 15c. a yard.
DELAINES AND CHALLIES, (new and beautiful styles,) at 25c. a yard
PAPER MUSLINS, all colors, yard wide, at 18c. a yard.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, at 18c. a yard.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, double fold, at 25c. a yard.
SLATE JEANS, for dress linings, at 15c., 18c. and 25c.
4-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, heavy, at 75c. a yard.
10-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETING, heavy, at 75c. a yard.
7-4 LINEN DAMASK, very heavy, at 75c. a yard.
ALL LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, at $3 a dozen; worth $5.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 12c. and 12½ a dozen.
SCARLET FLANNEL, all wool, at 49c.—a great bargain.
Also,
CASSIMERES, for BOYS' WEAR, at 75c. and $1, worth $1 37 to $1 75.
6-4 ENGLISH MELTON CLOAKINGS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
6-4 WATERPROOF CLOAKING, at $1 and $1 50 a yard.
Also,
TICKS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, LINENS, CRASHES, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
At decided Bargains.
W. K. PEYTON,
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN GOLD!
GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, at $1 and $1 25, sold recently at $1 25 and $1 50.
BRILLIANT LUSTRE BLACK SILKS, at $1 50 and $1 75, sold recently at $2 and $2 50.
PARIS TAFFETAS at $2 to $2 50; price, one month ago, $2 75 and $3 25.
PARIS AND LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, from $1 75 to $3 50 a yard.
DRAP DE FRANCE and DRAP DE LYON SILKS, magnificent goods, and best imported, $3 to $4 50.
PLAID SILKS at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS at 70c. to $1 50.
PLAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable shades of GREENS, BLUES, PURPLES and BROWNS, at $1 00 and upward.
Ladies will find the cheapest silks in the city at our store the present week.
Also, a new stock of SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the latest Paris styles, bought during the week about 40 per cent. lower prices than we could purchase them for two weeks ago. W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
From Auction—Bonnet, Sash and Trimming Ribbons, comprising narrow to broadest widths, in all the fashionable shades and styles. Ready to-day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
TO-DAY—IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Gimps and Ornaments.
New Design

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. E. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

AGENTS FOR

7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD.
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required thereby to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

AGENTS FOR
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 34 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, March 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No 21 Nassau-st.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with the provisions of the Banking act recently passed by the legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders, for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 39 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of April, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d March, 1865.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK having unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Banking Act of this State.

ANTHONY HALSEY Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, New-York, March 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 102 Broadway, March 24, 1865.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the board.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the new seven per cent. bonds of this company, due April 1, will be paid, when due, at the Broadway Bank, New-York, on presentation of the coupons, with United States tax deducted.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 8, 1865.

TEMPORARY LOANS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office in sums not less than $1,000, for which REVENUE BONDS will be issued, payable in 6 to 9 months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees and other business, will be held at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

F. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

HEATH & HUGHES,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 13 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOLD, RAILROAD, PETROLEUM and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on commission. Orders by mail, &c., promptly executed. INTEREST allowed on deposits.

REFERENCES.

D. L. ROSS, Esq., President Tenth National Bank, New-York.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., President Chatham Bank, New-York.
JUDGE KELLEY, President Fifth National Bank, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier National Bank, New-York.
DELOS DE WOLF, Cashier City Bank, Oswego, N. Y.
Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE, DRAKE BROS., SAXTON & RAYMOND, BOUND, BAILEY & CO., McKIM, BROTHERS & CO., GRAHAM, NICHOLS & CO., New-York.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscriptic ebook is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 12.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, the 15th day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed March 21, 1865, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1865.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, March 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April next, at noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th until the 27th proximo, both days inclusive.

D. F. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, March 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that by Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the name of this company has been changed to "Mutual Life and Travelers Insurance Company," and all persons having claims against the first named company are requested to present them immediately for settlement.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 222 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY next, April 11. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH AVE. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE UPON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, April 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. HEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN Cashier.

March 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

PEOPLE'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Branch Office to
NO. 157 BROADWAY,
Between Liberty and Cortlandt sts.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PENN., No. 7 WALL-ST., ROOM No. 15, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 10th of April.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 17th of April.

E. L. LOWERRE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, at the Continental Bank, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th March until the 7th April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the par value (Twenty Dollars) of the stock for the quarter ending March 25, payable on and after April 15, (to stockholders of record April 1,) at the office of the company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, March 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the profits of the business, payable to the stockholders at this office on and after Thursday, April 6.

The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to the 7th.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM CO., No. 90 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the par values of their capital stock, for the month ending April 1, payable on and after April 10, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from April 7 to 10 inclusive.

C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 30, 1865.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) per cent., free of government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of MORGAN & BONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 3d day of April. Transfer books will be closed until the 3d day of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent., payable on and after 9th of April, ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 20 Broadway—Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) on their Capital Stock, from their earnings for the month, payable on and after April 3. The transfer books will be closed from March 31 to April 4 inclusive.

CHAS. R. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21, 1865.

THE DIVIDEND BONDS AND DIVIDEND certificates issued by this company in April, 1855, and maturing April 1, 1865, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at this office.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer C. & T. R. R. Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COPPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. PULSON, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

EDSR V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

JAMES C. STONEHILL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,687,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptional habits. Christian principles, culture, some property and high social standing, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable lady, between 23 and 34, of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony; all communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PERCY LIVINGSTON, New-York City Post-office.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.

Paper mills, new and old.

Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.

Saw mills with timbered lands.

Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amounts desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Power Office of

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED BUNdles of damaged wire, suitable for fencing; grape trellises for vineyards or for baling hay. Apply at No. 138 Front-st., New-York.

DICKERSON, REED & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT SUPPLIES.

LIGHT-HOUSE OFFICE, No. 48 India wharf, Boston, March 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, for furnishing any one or all of the following articles and quantities to be delivered at the store room called for:

Argand's order Wicks, Franklin Lamps	400 Pcs.
Reflector Wicks	250 Ibs.
Chimneys, 2d order	1,000
Chimneys, 4th and 5th order, assorted	2,000
Scissors, straight	300
Scissors, curved	300
Bird Skins	500
Bottles of Wine—full proof—in 3 gall. square tin cases, boxed in wood, two cases in each box	25 Gallons.
Clock Oil in vials	150
Soap—in 56 lb. boxes	15,000 lbs.
Paint Brushes—assorted	500
Whitewash Brushes	100
Sash Brushes	100
Clamp or Scrub Brushes	300
Hand Dusting Brushes	100
Feather Brushes	100
Paint—White, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	1,200 lbs.
Paint—Black, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	1,200 lbs.
Boiled Linseed Oil	500 gallons.
Turpentine or Benzine—in 5 gall square tin cases, boxed in wood, 2 cans in each box	200 gallons.
Putty—in 5 lb. bladders	1,000 lbs.
Hickory Brooms	100
Corn Brooms	100
Crash for Towels	500 yds.

All articles to be ready for delivery by the 15th of May, 1865.

All articles and packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Est." The packages must also be marked with the names and quantity of contents. Samples may be seen at office of the Light-house Inspector at Boston or New-York.

All articles will be inspected by this office, and found, in quality and quantity, in strict accordance with the stipulations of the contract before they will be accepted. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, he or they will duly execute a contract according to the provisions and terms of the advertisement thereto appended) within ten days, and in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranteed to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies." The bids will be opened at the hour specified, in the presence of such of the bidders as may choose to be present.

The L. H. Board reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

By order of the L. H. Board,

JOHN MARSTON, Commodore U. S. Navy,
L. H. Inspector 2d District.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer, and agree to furnish the following-named articles and quantities for the use of the L. H. Establishment, agreeably to the provisions and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the L. H. Inspector at Boston, (hereto appended,) viz.:

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request that I (or we) may be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signature and certificate.

(Place.)

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid (or bids) of —— be accepted, that he (or they) will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, (or bids,) execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——, prepared in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made and hereto appended; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Signatures.

Witness:
Date.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient.

Signatures.

Place.
Date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-street, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

15,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the packs of 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The Pork to be received at such Inspection Yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

No more Pork than the quantity advertised for will be purchased under this advertisement, and not so much, or none at all, unless the prices at which it is offered are deemed reasonable.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the pork, certifying, on the part of the seller, its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The pork will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received at this office for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of April next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 500,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and a satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the government.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 Girard-st., PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages (cases to be made to conform to specifications at this office,)

3-4 Canton Flannel for Drawers, army standard.
Stockings, army standard.
Pegged Boots for Cavalry, army standard.
Pegged Bootees for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tents and Flies, army standard.
Forage Caps, army standard.

Samples of the standard articles required may be seen at this office.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a *copy* of which should accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope, "Proposals for there insert the name of the article offered," and address

Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of Thursday, April 20, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz.: Sewer in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Sixth-avenue; sewer in Forty-fourth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway; sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth avenue to and through Manhattan-street to Tenth-avenue; Crosswalk from southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the junction of Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and concrete-stone paving of Manhattan-street, from West Farms to Westchester avenue.

Specifications and forms for this can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT J. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Department.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, March 31, 1865.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, for supplies for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

25,000 barrels first quality Sun-dried CORN MEAL, two-thirds to be manufactured from white flint corn; samples of package to accompany proposal.

250,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of R. and G. Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, and *not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written cont